Alpākṣaramasandigdhaṃ
sāravadviśvatomukham
astobhamanavadyañca /

Brief, unambiguous,
concise, comprehensive,
objective and irrefutable.

Hindī Aṣṭādhyāyī
or
Hindi Vade-mecum

Compiled by Vladimír Miltner

Edited by J. Vacek

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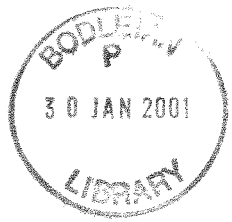

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Editor's note

This small booklet is the last linguistic treatise from the pen of the late PhDr. Vladimír Miltner, CSc. (July 6, 1933 – January 13, 1997) who decided to leave for India for the last limited number of days he expected were left to him, and to stay there for ever. Dr. Miltner was a versatile scholar who devoted much of his intellectual capacity to Hindi and New Indo-Aryan linguistics. He spent most of his time as a research scholar at the Oriental Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences, however, with a long break between early seventies and early nineties. He was a man of kind humour, sometimes satirical, but always friendly, who worked with dedication and zeal, while having to overcome the rough weather of political fortunes of this country in the previous fifty years. This is not a place where we could deal in any greater detail with his versatile professional activities. Suffice to say that he was also very active in the field of Buddhism, both translations of original texts from Pali, and books on Buddhism in Czech, and that he contributed much to the knowledge of the Czech general public by books on Indian culture and history. In this sphere his interests ranged from the cultural history of India over Ayurveda and Kamasutra to cookery books, to mention just a few. And always, he was distinguished by a fine literary style. Besides lecturing in Paris in the late sixties, he also offered courses on Buddhism and Hindi linguistics at Charles University in the nineties. We expect that the present little volume consciously advocating the classical Indian linguistic tradition will be of use for those dealing with modern Hindi grammar.

J. Vacek

Afterthought:
Do you ask me what the measure of man is? As a Mongolian proverb has it:
A man's heart is a great enough stall, for a horse with bridle, saddle and all.

Preface

Dear colleagues, this booklet is meant as a handy epitome for the first year's students of the Hindī language. It contains all basic data on the script, morphology, syntax and vocabulary.

The "sūtras" are as simple as possible, but quite comprehensible, I am sure. There is only the so-called "three-column arrangement" (applied in the sections 5 Verbs, 6 Cardinal numerals and 7 Syntax) to be explained.

Since the language elements (e.g. the morphemes, as far as the sphere of morphology is concerned) are determined not only by themselves (i.e. by their semantic or grammatic meaning and their phonologic shape), but also by what precedes and what follows them in actual sequences, it proves useful to arrange them into three columns. All the morphemes of the significant corpus are arranged alphabetically in the middle column. In the first (left) column, the incidentally contingent preceding morphemes are written, while the following ones are recorded in the third (right) column. Such an arrangement of the morphemes into three columns is not only easy to survey, but has also some further important advantages. One of them is that if such a three-column key is based on a detailed analysis of a considerable amount of the existing sequences of elements (morphemes or tagmemes), it can also predict a certain, not less significant amount of sequences not occurring in the analyzed corpus and, consequently, may serve as a general morphological or syntactical key of the language in question. The more sequences are analyzed and recorded in the key, the more sequences can be predicted. The possibilities of both practical and theoretical applications of the key are obvious.

For more detailed theoretical studies you can consult the author's following works:

A Zero Morpheme in Hindi, Bharatiya Vidya 25, 1965, 7-8.

Early Hindi Morphology and Syntax. Academia, Prague 1966.

Ergative Constructions in Indo-Aryan, Archív Orientální 59, 1991, 225-233.

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1 Script

Hindi is written in the *Devanāgarī* script from left to right. There are no special forms for capital letters. As a rule, each simple consonant character represents a syllable consisting of the respective consonant followed by the vowel *a* ("inherent" *a*). Consonants to be pronounced without any vowel after them are marked with the sign called *virām*. But, in Hindī, after a simple consonant in the final, and in not a few cases in the medial position, the inherent *a* is usually not pronounced, though no *virām* is written. In the alphabetical arrangement, the inherent *a* is always taken into account even when it is not pronounced. To denote other vowels, special signs are attached to the consonant characters – coalescent vowel-signs. But when a vowel is isolated or when occurring initially or following another vowel, it is written by way of a non-coalescent character.

The characters of the script are given below in their traditional order, accompanied by Roman characters used to transliterate them in this book.

Vowels

	Syllabic forms	Coalescent forms
a	अ अ[2]	
ā	आ आ[2]	ा
i	इ	ि
ī	ई	ी
u	उ	ु
ū	ऊ	ू
ṛ	ऋ	ृ
e	ए	े
ai	ऐ	ै
o	ओ ओ[2]	ो
au	औ औ[2]	ौ

2 Alternative forms

Consonants

	voiceless unaspirated	voiceless aspirated	voiced unaspirated	voiced aspirated	nasals
Velars	क *ka*	ख *kha*	ग *ga*	घ *gha*	ङ *ṅa*
Pre-palatals	च *ca*	छ *cha*	ज *ja*	झ[2] *jha*	ञ *ña*
Retroflexes[1]	ट *ṭa*	ठ *ṭha*	ड *ḍa*	ढ *ḍha*	ण[2] *ṇa*
Dentals	त *ta*	थ *tha*	द *da*	ध *dha*	न *na*
Labials	प *pa*	फ *pha*	ब *ba*	भ *bha*	म *ma*
Semivowels, etc.	य *ya*	र *ra*	ल, ल[2] *la*	व *va*	
Sibilants	श *śa*	ष *ṣa*	स *sa*		
Glottal	ह *ha*				
Flaps	ड़ *ṛa*[3]	ढ़ *ṛha*[3]			

1 Post-alveolars with vertical articulation, the tip of the tongue being erected vertically behind the alveolar projection and the contact being made by the very edge of the tip that is slightly curled back.

2 Alternative forms.

3 These characters are most conveniently placed at the end in setting out the syllabary, though in terms of dictionary order they follow *ḍa* and *ḍha*, of which they are modifications.

Intra-syllabic coalescent vowel forms are combined with the preceding consonant characters as follows:

क *ka* का *kā* कि *ki* की *kī* कु *ku* कू *kū*
कृ *kṛ* के *ke* कै *kai* को *ko* कौ *kau*

Note: रु *ru* रू *rū*

The sign ् called *virām* is mainly subscribed under the final consonant characters in those words borrowed from Sanskrit, which in Sanskrit also terminated in consonants with no vowels after them: क् *k*

Besides, the *virām* is used in writing difficult consonant groups, e.g. चिट्ठी = चिट्ठी *ciṭṭhī*.

Conjunct consonants

The device of conjoining consonant characters was used in writing Sanskrit to indicate the pronunciation of consonants without an intervening inherent *a*. Conjuncts are accordingly very common in Sanskrit loanwords, and are also commonly used in writing successive consonants in most Persian, Arabic, as well as English loanwords. In genuine Hindī words they are used chiefly to indicate "lengthened" consonants and sequences of nasal, plosive and affricate consonants. The commonest conjuncts are given below in dictionary order.

क्क *kka*, क्ख *kkha*, क्त *kta*, क्म *kma*, क्य *kya*, क्र *kra*, क्ल *kla*, क्व *kva*, क्ष *kṣa*, क्स *ksa*, क्ष्य *khya*, ग्द *gda*, ग्ध *gdha*, ग्न *gna*, ग्म *gma*, ग्य *gya*, ग्र *gra*, ग्ल *gla*, ग्व *gva*, घ्न *ghna*, घ्य *ghya*, घ्र *ghra*, ङ्क *ṅka*, ङ्ख *ṅkha*, ङ्ग *ṅga*, ङ्घ *ṅgha*.

च्च *cca*, च्छ *ccha*, च्य *cya*, ज्ज *jja*, ज्ञ *jña*, ज्य *jya*, ज्र *jra*, ज्व *jva*, ञ्च *ñca*, ञ्ज *ñja*.

ट्ट *ṭṭa*, ट्ठ *ṭṭha*, ट्य *ṭya*, ट्र *ṭra*, ड्ड *ḍḍa*, ड्य *ḍya*, ड्र *ḍra*, ढ्य *ḍhya*, ण्ट *ṇṭa*, ण्ठ *ṇṭha*, ण्ड *ṇḍa*, ण्ढ *ṇḍha*, ण्ण *ṇṇa*, ण्य *ṇya*.

त्क *tka*, त्त *tta*, त्व *ttva*, त्थ *ttha*, त्न *tna*, त्प *tpa*, त्म *tma*, त्य *tya*, त्र *tra*, त्व *tva*, त्स *tsa*, त्स्न *tsna*, त्स्य *tsya*, थ्य *thya*, थ्व *thva*, द्द *dda*, द्ध *ddha*, द्भ *dbha*, द्य *dya*, द्र *dra*, द्व *dva*, ध्य *dhya*, ध्व *dhva*, न्त *nta*, न्थ *ntha*, न्द *nda*, न्द्र *ndra*, न्ध *ndha*, न्ध्य *ndhya*, न्न *nna*, न्म *nma*, न्य *nya*, न्व *nva*, न्स *nsa*, न्ह *nha*.

प्त *pta*, प्न *pna*, प्प *ppa*, प्फ *ppha*, प्य *pya*, प्र *pra*, प्ल *pla*, प्स *psa*, फ़ *phra*, ब्ज *bja*, ब्त *bta*, ब्द *bda*, ब्ध *bdha*, ब्ब *bba*, ब्भ *bbha*, ब्य *bya*, ब्र *bra*, भ्य *bhya*, भ्र *bhra*, म्न *mna*, म्प *mpa*, म्ब *mba*, म्भ *mbha*, म्म *mma*, म्य *mya*, म्र *mra*, म्ल *mla*, म्ह *mha*.

य्य *yya*, ल्क *lka*, ल्द *lda*, ल्प *lpa*, ल्म *lma*, ल्य *lya*, ल्ल *lla*, ल्ह *lha*, व्य *vya*, व्र *vra*, व्व *vva*.

श्क *śka*, श्च *śca*, श्य *śya*, श्र *śra*, श्ल *śla*, श्व *śva*, ष्क *ṣka* ष्ट *ṣṭa*, ष्ट्र *ṣṭra*, ष्ठ *ṣṭha*, ष्ण *ṣṇa*, ष्प *ṣpa*, ष्म *ṣma*, ष्य *ṣya*, ष्व *ṣva*, स्क *ska*, स्ख *skha*, स्ट *sṭa*, स्त *sta*, स्त्र *stra*, स्थ *stha*, स्थ्य *sthya*, स्न *sna*, स्प *spa*, स्फ *spha*, स्म *sma*, स्य *sya*, स्र *sra*, स्व *sva*, स्स *ssa*.

ह्न *hna*, ह्म *hma*, ह्य *hya*, ह्र *hra*, ह्ल *hla*, ह्व *hva*.

Note especially the conjunct characters with *r* as the second consonant. Conjuncts involving initial *r* are written with a special superscript form for *r*: ◌ॅ, thus र्क *rka;* र्म *rma;* र्ष *rṣa,* etc.

This superscript is written at the end of its syllable, thus र्थी *rthī*, र्यों *ryõ* etc.

Note also that the conjunct ज्ञ, which represents a value *gy(a)* in Hindī but *jña* in Sanskrit, is transliterated *jña* to avoid any confusion with the conjunct ग्य. Its original value is reflected in the fact that vowels following *gy(a)* of this origin are often somewhat nasalized.

The use of conjuncts, especially the clumsy ones, is sometimes avoided by writing the first character completely with a subscript *virām,* whose function is to indicate absence of the inherent vowel, e.g. उद्गम instead of उद्गम *(udgam).*

Anusvār

The superscript dot called *anusvār*, is used above all syllabic characters preceding velar, pre-palatal, retroflex, dental or labial plosive consonant characters to denote a homorganic nasal consonant preceding the following velar etc. consonants, e.g.

अंक	is an equivalent spelling to				अङ्क	*aṅk*
अंचल	,,	,,	,,	,,	अञ्चल	*añcal*
अंडा	,,	,,	,,	,,	अण्डा	*aṇḍā*
हिंदी	,,	,,	,,	,,	हिन्दी	*hindī*
लंबा	,,	,,	,,	,,	लम्बा	*lambā*

This use of *anusvār* is, in other words, a shorthand device enabling the writing of a word containing nasal + plosive of similar articulation to be simplified, and is accordingly extremely common, even in Sanskrit loanwords.

Before other consonant characters it denotes preceding vowel nasality, e.g.

संयम	*sãyam*	संसार	*sãsār*
अंश	*ãś*	सिंह	*sĩh*

In these cases, no alternative spelling with conjuncts is possible.

Anunāsik **or** *candrabindu*

The superscript sign ◌ँ called *anunāsik* or *candrabindu* is used to denote vowel nasality in its syllable, e.g.

हाँ	*hã̃*	बाँधना	*bã̃dhnā*
रँगना	*rãgnā*	हूँ	*hũ̃*

Where a syllable contains a superscript vowel sign, however, *anusvār* is almost always written instead of *candrabindu*, e.g.

खिंचना	*khĩcnā*	मैं	*maĩ*
सींग	*sĩg*	लोगों	*logõ*

In printed books and especially in some newspapers, the use of *anusvār* instead of *candrabindu* may be met with, e.g.

हां	for	हाँ	हूं	for	हूँ
रंगना	for	रँगना	बांधना	for	बाँधना

The majority of careful users of Hindī do not follow this usage, and the students are recommended not to adopt it either.

Visarg

The sign ः called *visarg*, written lineally and transliterated *ḥ*, denotes voiced aspiration in Hindi; as a rule, it does not differ from *h* in careful speech. Otherwise, the medial *visarg* is not realized, but the following consonant is doubled. *Visarg* occurs chiefly in words borrowed from Sanskrit, e.g.

प्रायः	*prāyaḥ*	स्वभावतः	*svabhāv(a)taḥ*

Some Hindi writers write the *visarg* in some Hindi words instead of the final *h*, e.g. छः *chaḥ* for छ *cha* or छह *chah*.

Persian, Arabic and English sounds in loanwords

A subscript dot is sometimes used with certain *Devanāgarī* characters to denote sounds of non-Indian origin in loanwords. This usage is common, but never obligatory, the more so since the great majority of Hindī speakers tend to replace these sounds with sounds of Indian origin. Thus

fa		फ़
za		ज़
xa	may be written	ख़
ġa		ग़
qa		क़

In writing English words in *Devanāgarī*, the vowel sound of the so-called open *o*, as in the English word *top*, is sometimes denoted by superscript sign ॅ over intrasyllabic *ā*; e.g. जॉन *John*.

Numbers

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
०	१, ९	२	३	४	५	६	७	८, ८	९, ९, ९

For a quarter of an hour or of a rupee, etc., the sign । is used:

। 1/4 ।। 1/2 ।।। 3/4 १। 1 1/4 १।। 1 1/2 ; etc.

The classical Indian numerals, however, are becoming obsolete and the "international forms of Indian numbers", i.e. the so-called "Arabic" (unjustly) ciphers are commonly used.

Abbreviations and punctuation

First syllables of words are used in abbreviations, punctuated with either ॰ or full-stop. Initials of names are sometimes given according to their English pronunciation, e.g.:

उ॰ प्र॰	Uttar Pradesh
म॰ प्र॰	Madhya Pradesh
रा॰ कु॰	Ram Kumar (in a signature)
टुंडला जं॰	Tundla Junction
जी॰ पी॰ मेहरोत्रा	G. P. Mehrotra
डा॰ आर॰ जे॰ स्मिथ	Dr. R. J. Smith

Sentences are concluded with the vertical mark । *(daṇḍ)*, in some modern texts sometimes with a full-stop.

Other punctuation in prose is altogether of western origin, and apart from occasional minor deviations is used in the same way as in writing English.

2 Substantives

The declination is limited to three cases only, namely direct, oblique and vocative, in singular and plural. The sg. masc. voc. may usually have the same form as the sg. obl., but the dir. sg. is generally used as well, especially when preceded by a vocative particle *are, re, ai* etc., while for the sg. fem. it makes no difference. The voc. cases for both genders pl. have the form of the respective obl. without its final nasalization, e.g. *beṭo, beṭio* [1], with obvious exceptions of the types M_6 and F_6 which remain as such. In the pl., if a plural particle is used, e.g. *-log, -gaṇ* etc., the substantive retains the form of the sg. obl., e.g. masc. dir. *beṭe-log,* masc. obl. *beṭe-logõ,* fem. dir. *beṭī-log,* fem. obl. *beṭī-logõ;* the voc. is unnasalized, of course, e.g. *(are) beṭe-logo, (arī) beṭī-logo.*

Masc. stems

M_1 : paradigm *beṭ-* 'son'.

M_2 : paradigm *ku-/kū-* 'well'.

M_3 : paradigm *dulār-* 'darling'.

M_4 : paradigm *rās-* 'medieval heroic epic'.

M_5 : paradigms *kisān-* 'farmer', *rājā-* 'king', *xã̄-* 'khan', *kavi-* 'poet', *mocī-* [1] 'cobbler', *sāī-/sã̄ī-* [2] 'swami', *sādhu-* 'saint', *cāqū-* [1] 'penknife', *caube-* 'chaturvedi', *sẽ-* 'self', *jau-* 'barley'.

M_6 : paradigm *kodõ-* 'Paspalum scrobiculatum LAM.'.

Fem. stems

F_1 : paradigms *jāti-* 'caste', *beṭī-* [1] 'daughter', *kuī-/kuĩ̄-* [2] 'water-lily'.

F_2 : paradigm *biṭi-* [4] 'little daughter'.

F_3 : paradigms *bā-* 'wind', *harr-* 'myrobalan, Terminalia chebula RETZ.'.

F_4 : paradigm *pūn-* 'full moon'.

F_5 : paradigms *bahin-* 'sister', *mātā-* 'mother', *vastu-* 'thing', *bahū-* [1] 'daughter-in-law', *jũ̄-* [2] 'louse', *bhambo-* [5] 'fat woman', *lau-* 'flame', *dau-/daũ-* [3] 'forest fire'.

F_6 : paradigms *pācaĩ-* 'fifth day of a fortnight', *sarsõ-* 'mustard'.

Declination

	sg. dir.	sg. obl.	pl. dir.	pl. obl.
M_1	-ā	-e	-e	-õ
M_2	-ã̄	-ẽ	-ẽ	-õ
M_3	-e	-e	-e	-õ
M_4	-o	-o	-o	-õ
M_5	-ø	-ø	-ø	-õ
M_6	-ø	-ø	-ø	-ø
F_1	-ø	-ø	-ã̄	-õ
F_2	-ā	-ā	-ã̄	-õ
F_3	-e	-e	-ẽ	-õ
F_4	-o	-o	-o	-õ
F_5	-ø	-ø	-ẽ	-õ
F_6	-ø	-ø	-ø	-ø

1 The final long vowel is shortened before non-zero suffixes; *-y-* glide is inserted after *-i-*.

2 The final long vowel is shortened and denasalized before non-zero suffixes; *-y-* glide is inserted after *-i-*.

3 The final vowel is denasalized before non-zero suffixes.

4 *-y-* glide is inserted before non-zero suffixes.

5 *-o-* becomes *-u-* before non-zero suffixes.

3 Adjectives

Only the masc. forms of the types A_1 and A_2 are declinable, the fem. forms in *-ī* and *-ĩ* are not. The adjectives of the type A_3 are invariable. The adjectivized substantives, e.g. *beṭe kā, beṭõ kā, beṭe jaisā* etc., are declined like A_1. The substantivized adjectives are declined like the substantives of the corresponding type.

A_1 : paradigms *baṛ-* 'big', *mer-* 'my'.

A_2 : paradigm *pā̃cv-* 'fifth'.

A_3 : paradigms *sundar* 'beautiful', *paidā* 'born', *jāglī* 'wild', *lāgū* 'usable, applicable.

Declination

	sg. dir.	**sg. obl.**	**pl. dir.**	**pl. obl.**
A_1	-ā	-e	-e	-e
A_2	-ã̄	-ẽ	-ẽ	-ẽ
A_3	-ø	-ø	-ø	-ø

The obl. forms are also used for voc.

4 Pronouns, pronominal adjectives and adverbs

Personal and reflexive pronouns[1]

	dir.	**dir. emph.**	**obl.**	**obl. emph.**	**dat./acc.**	**poss.**[2]
1st p.sg.	maĩ	maĩ hī	mujh	mujhī	mujhe	merā
2nd p.sg.	tū	tū hī	tujh	tujhī	tujhe	terā
1st p.pl.	ham	hamī̃/ hamī	ham	hamī̃/ hamī	hamẽ	hamārā
2nd p.pl.	tum	tumhī̃/ tumhī	tum	tumhī̃/ tumhī	tumhẽ	tumhārā
3rd p.pl. honor.	āp	āp hī	āp	āp hī	-	āp kā
reflexive	āp[3]	āp hī	āp/ apne āp	āp hī/ apne āp hī	-	apnā

1 For the 3rd pers. the demonstrative *vah* is used.

2 Possessive pronouns are declinable as A_1.

3 E.g. *maĩ āp, tum āp* etc.; less often *svayã* (Skt.) or *xud* (Pers.).

Demonstrative, relative, indefinite and interrogative pronouns

	sg.dir.	sg.dir. emph.	sg.obl.	sg.obl. emph.	dat./acc.
near demonstr.	yah	yahī	is	isī	ise
far demonstr.	vah	vahī	us	usī	use
correl.	so	soī	tis	tisī	tise
relative	jo	joī	jis	jisī	jise
animate/ inanim. indefinite	koī	koī bhī	kisī	kisī bhī	kise
animate/ inanim. interrog.	kaun	kaun hī	kis	kisī	kise
inanimate interrog.	kyā	kyā hī	kis/kāhe	kisī hī/ kāhe hī	kise

	pl.dir.	pl.dir. emph.	pl.obl.	pl.obl. emph.	dat./acc.
near demonstr.	ye	yehī	in	inhī̃	inhẽ
far demonstr.	ve	vehī	un	unhī̃	unhẽ
correl.	so/te	soī/tehī	tin	tinhī̃	tinhẽ
relative	jo/je	joī/jehī	jin	jinhī̃	jinhẽ
animate/ inanim. indefinite	koī/ koī koī	koī bhī/ koī koī bhī	kinhī̃	kinhī̃ bhī	kinhẽ
animate/ inanim. interrog.	kaun/ kaun kaun	kaun hī/ kaun kaun hī	kin/ kin kin	kinhī̃	kinhẽ
inanimate interrog.	kyā/ kyā kyā	kyā hī/ kyā kyā hī	kin/ kin kin	kinhī̃	kinhẽ

Pronominal adjectives[1]

	qualitative	quantitative
near demonstrative	aisā	itnā
far demonstrative	vaisā	utnā
correlative	taisā	titnā
relative	jaisā	jitnā
indefinite[2] and interrogative	kaisā	kitnā

Adverbs

	time unemph.	emph.	place unemph.	emph.	manner[3]
near demonstrative	ab	abhī	yahā̃/ idhar	yahī̃/ idhar hī	yõ
far demonstrative	-	-	vahā̃/ udhar	vahī̃/ udhar hī	-
correlative	tab	tabhī	tahā̃/ tidhar	tahī̃/ tidhar hī	tyõ
relative	jab	jabhī	jahā̃/ jidhar	jahī̃/ jidhar hī	jyõ
indefinite[2] and interrog.	kab	kabhī	kahā̃/ kidhar	kahī̃/ kidhar hī	kyõ[4]

1 Pronominal adjectives are declinable as A_1.

2 Indefinite forms often are followed by the particles *bhī* or *hī*.

3 The emphatic forms are regularly derived by adding the particle *hī*.

4 *kyõ* means "why"; for the meaning "how" the particle *-kar* is affixed, namely *kyõkar*.

5 Verbs

Symbols

Cop - corresponding form of the *copulative* verb.

Op_1 - verbal *operators ā-, uṭh-, cuk-, jā-, ḍāl-, de-, paṛ-, pā-, baiṭh-, le-, sak-* and *rah-* $ø_1$-x + Cop.

Op_2 - verbal *operators ā-, jā-, rah-*.

Op_3 - verbal *operator jā-*.

Op_4 - verbal *operator kar-*.

Post - *postposition*.

Th - verbal stem, *theme*.

Th_1 - verbal stems excepting *kar-, jā-, de-, le-, ho-*.

Th_2 - verbal stems *kar-, jā-, de-, le-, ho-* in their forms *ki-, ga-, dí-, li-, hu-*.

Th_3 - *Th* excepting *kar-*.

Th_4 - *Th_1* excepting verbal stems in *-ī-*.

Th_5 - *Th_2* and verbal stems in *-ī-*.

x - *-$ā_1$, -$ī_4$, -e_4*.

\+ - obligatory occurrence.

± - facultative occurrence.

≠ - terminal symbol.

Preceding items	**Items under consideration**	**Following items**
Th_4-, Th_5-	*-$ø_1$-* 'perfective participle'*	*-$ā_1$, -$ī_1$, -$ī_2$, -$ī_3$, -$ī_4$, -$\tilde{ī}_1$, -e_1, -e_2, -e_3, -e_4, -e_6, -o_1, -$\tilde{o}$*
Th-	*-$ø_2$* 'simple absolutive'	±Op_1
Th-	*-$ø_3$* '2nd pers. sg., imperative'	≠
-$ø_1$-, -t-, -n_1-, -n_2-, -vāl-	*-$ā_1$* 'm. sg. dir. subst./adj.'	±Cop_2 ±Op_2[1], ±Op_3[2], ±Op_4[2]
-g-, th-	*-$ā_2$* 'm.sg.'	≠
Th_4-	*-ie/iye* '3rd pers. pl. honor., imperative'	±*-gā*
-vāl-	*-iyā̃* 'f. pl. dir. subst.'	≠
-$ø_1$-, -t-, -vāl-	*-iyo* 'f. pl. voc. subst.'	≠
-$ø_1$-, -t-, -vāl-	*-iyõ* 'f. pl. obl. subst.'	+Post
-$ø_1$-, -t-, -vāl-	*-$ī_1$* 'f. sg. dir. subst.'	≠
-$ø_1$-, -t-, -vāl-	*-$ī_2$* 'f. sg. obl. subst.'	+Post
-$ø_1$-, -t-, -vāl-	*-$ī_3$* 'f. sg. voc. subst."	≠
-$ø_1$-, -t-, -n_2-, -vāl-	*-$ī_4$* 'f. sg./pl. dir./ obl. adj.'	±Cop, ±Op_2[1], ±Op_3[2]
-g-	*-$ī_5$* 'f. sg./pl.'	≠
th-	*-$ī_6$* 'f. sg.'	≠
-$ø_1$-, -t-	*-$\tilde{ī}_1$* 'f. pl. dir. subst.'	≠
th-	*-$\tilde{ī}_2$* 'f. pl.'	≠
Th-	*-$\tilde{ū}_1$* '1st pers. sg., subjunctive'	±*-g-*
h-	*-$\tilde{ū}_2$* '1st pers. sg., simple present'	≠
-$ø_1$-, -t-, -n_1-, -vāl-	*-e_1* 'm. sg. obl. subst.'	+Post, ±*-vāl-*[3]

Preceding items	Items under consideration	Following items
-ø$_1$-, -t-, -vāl-	*-e$_2$* 'm. sg. voc. subst.'	≠
-ø$_1$-, -t-, -vāl-	*-e$_3$* 'm. pl. dir. subst.'	≠
-ø$_1$-, -t-, -n$_2$-, -vāl-	*-e$_4$* 'm. sg. obl./pl. dir./ obl. adj.'	±Cop, ±Op$_2$[1], ±Op$_3$[2]
-g-, -th-	*-e$_5$* 'm. pl.'	≠
-ø$_1$-, -t-	*-e$_6$* 'adverbizer'	≠
Th-	*-e$_7$* '2nd pers. sg., subjunctive'	±*-g-*
Th-	*-e$_8$* '3rd pers. sg., subjunctive'	±*-g-*
Th-	*-ẽ$_1$* '1st pers. pl., subjunctive'	±*-g-*
Th-	*-ẽ$_2$* '3rd pers. pl., subjunctive'	±*-g-*
h-	*-ai$_1$* '2nd pers. sg., simple present'	≠
h-	*-ai$_2$* '3rd pers. sg., simple present'	≠
h-	*-aĩ$_1$* '1st pers. pl., simple present'	≠
h-	*-aĩ$_2$* '3rd pers. pl., simple present'	≠
-ø$_1$-, -t-, -vāl-	*-o$_1$* 'm. pl. voc. subst.'	≠
Th-	*-o$_2$* '2nd pers. pl., imperative'	≠
h-	*-o$_3$* '2nd pers. pl., simple present'	≠
Th-	*-o$_4$* '2nd pers. pl., subjunctive'	±*-g-*
-ø$_1$-, -t-, -vāl-	*-õ* 'm. pl. obl. subst.'	+Post

Preceding items	Items under consideration	Following items
Th$_3$-	*-kar* 'absolutive'	≠
Th$_3$-	*-karke* 'absolutive'	≠
Th-	*-ke* 'absolutive'	≠
-ũ$_1$, -e$_7$, -e$_8$, -e$_1$, -ẽ$_2$, -o$_4$	*-g-* 'simple future'	*-ā$_2$*[4], *-ī$_5$, -e$_5$*[5]
-ie/-iye, -jie/-jiye	*-gā* 'future imperative'	≠
Th$_5$-	*-jie/jiye* '3rd pers. pl. imperative honor.'	±*-gā*
Th-	*-t-* 'imperfective participle'	*-ā$_1$, -ī$_1$, -ĩ$_2$, -ī$_3$, -ī$_4$, -ĩ$_1$, -e$_1$, -e$_2$, -e$_3$, -e$_4$, -e$_6$, -o$_1$, -õ*
≠	*th-* 'copula, preterite'	*-ā$_2$, -ī$_6$, -ĩ$_2$, -e$_5$*
Th-	*-n$_1$-* 'verbal substantive'	*-ā$_1$, -e$_1$*
Th-	*-n$_2$-* 'verbal adjective'	*-ā$_1$, -ī$_4$, -e$_4$*
-e$_1$	*-vāl-* 'agent noun'	*-ā$_1$, -iyã̃, -iyo, -iyõ, -ī$_1$, -ĩ$_2$, -ī$_3$, -ī$_4$, -e$_1$, -e$_2$, -e$_3$, -e$_4$, -o$_1$, -õ*
≠	*h-* 'copula, simple present'	*-ũ$_2$, -ai$_1$, -ai$_2$, -aĩ$_1$, -aĩ$_2$, -o$_3$*

1 After preceding *-t-* only.

2 After preceding *-ø$_1$-* only.

3 After preceding *- n$_1$-* only.

4 After preceding *-ũ$_1$, -e$_7$, -e$_8$* only.

5 After preceding *-e$_1$, -e$_2$, -o$_4$* only.

* *-y-* glide is obligatory before *-ā$_1$*; before *-e$_1$, -e$_2$, -e$_3$, -e$_4$, -e$_6$* it is facultative for Th$_2$- excepting *hu-*, and thematic *-i-* or *-ĩ-* of Th$_5$ (excepting *ga-* and *hu-*) is elided before *-ī$_1$, -ĩ$_2$, -ī$_3$, -ī$_4$, -ĩ$_1$*.

Thematic vowels of Th$_2$- excepting *jā-/ga-* are lengthened before *-jie /-jiye*.

6 Cardinal numerals 11-99

Preceding items	Items under consideration	Following items
≠	*ø- "x0"*	*assī "8x", cālīs "4x", tīs "3x", nabbe/navve "9x", pacās/picās "5x", bīs "2x", sattar "7x", sāṭh "6x"*
≠	*aṭh-/aṭṭh- "x8"*	*-saṭh "6x", -hattar "7x", -āsī "8x"*
≠	*aṭhā-/aṭṭhā- "x8"*	*-īs "2x", -nabe/-nave "9x", -rah "1x", -van "5x"*
≠	*aṛ- "x8"*	*-tālīs "4x", -tīs "3x", -saṭh "6x"*
ø- "x0"	*assī "8x"*	≠
cau-/cav- "x4"	*-ālīs "4x"*	≠
aṭh-/aṭṭh- "x8", ik-/ikk- "x1", un- "x0-1", caur- "x4", tir- "x3", nav- "x9", pac-/pic- "x5", sat-/satt- "x7"	*-āsī "8x"*	≠
≠	*ik- "x1"*	*-tālīs "4x", -tīs/-ttīs "3x", -saṭh "6x", -hattar "7x", -āsi/-yāsī "8x"*
≠	*ikā- "x1"*	*-nabe/-nave "9x", -van "5x"*
≠	*ikk- "x1"*	*-āsī "8x", -īs "2x"*
≠	*ikkā-/ikyā- "x1"*	*-nabe/-nave "9x", -van "5x"*
≠	*igyā- "x1"*	*-rah "1x"*
aṭhā-/aṭṭhā- "x8", ikk- "x1", unn- "x0-1", te- "x3", pac-/pacc- "x5", bā- "x2", satā-/sattā- "x7"	*-īs "2x"*	≠

Preceding items	Items under consideration	Following items
≠	*un- "x0-1"*	*-cās "5x", -tālīs "4x", -tīs/-ttīs "3x", -saṭh "6x", -hattar "7x", -āsī "8x"*
≠	*unn- "x0-1"*	*-īs "2x"*
≠	*gyā- "x1"*	*-rah "1x"*
≠	*cav- "x4"*	*-ālīs "4x"*
ø- "x0"	*cālīs "4x"*	≠
un- "x0-1"	*-cās "5x"*	≠
≠	*cau- "x4"*	*-ālīs "4x", -dah "1x", -bīs "2x", -van "5x", -saṭh "6x", -hattar "7x"*
≠	*caur- "x4"*	*-āsī "8x"*
≠	*caurā- "x4"*	*-nabe/-nave "9x"*
≠	*caũ- "x4"*	*-tīs "3x", -saṭh "6x"*
≠	*cha- "x6"*	*-ttīs "3x", -ppan "5x", -bbīs "2x", -hattar "7x"*
≠	*chi- "x4"*	*-yālīs "4x", -yāsī "8x", -hattar "7x"*
≠	*chiyā- "x6"*	*-nabe/-nave "9x", -saṭh "6x"*
≠	*tare- "x3"*	*-pan "5x", -saṭh "6x"*
aṛ- "x8", ik- "x1", un- "x0-1", te-/tẽ- "x3", paĩ- "x5", saĩ- "x7"	*-tālīs "4x"*	≠
≠	*ti- "x3"*	*-hattar "7x"*
≠	*tir- "x3"*	*-pan "5x", -saṭh "6x", -āsī "8x"*
≠	*tirā- "x3"*	*-nabe/-nave "9x"*

Preceding items	Items under consideration	Following items
ø- "x0", aṛ- "x8", ik- "x1", un- "x0-1", cau- "x4", te-/tẽ- "x3", paĩ- "x5", saĩ- "x7"	*-tīs "3x"*	≠
≠	*te- "x3"*	*-īs "2x", -tālīs "4x", -tīs "3x", -rah "1x"*
≠	*tẽ- "x3"*	*-tālīs "4x", -tīs "3x"*
ik- "x1", un- "x0-1", cha- "x6", ba- "x2"	*-ttīs "3x"*	≠
≠	*tre- "x3"*	*-pan "5x", -saṭh "6x"*
cau- "x4"	*-dah "1x"*	≠
pan-/pã- "x5"	*-drah "1x"*	≠
aṭhā-/aṭṭhā- "x8", ikā-/ikkā-/ikyā- "x1", caurā- "x4", chiyā- "x6", tirā- "x3", ninā-/ninnā-/ninyā- "x9", pacā-/picā- "x5", bā- "x2", satā-/sattā- "x7"	*-nabe/-nave "9x"*	≠
ø- "x0"	*nabbe/navve "9x"*	≠
≠	*nav- "x9"*	*-āsī "8x"*
≠	*ninā-/ninnā-/ninyā- "x9"*	*-nabe/-nave "9x"*
≠	*pac- "x5"*	*-pan "5x", -hattar "7x", -āsī "8x", -īs "2x"*
≠	*pacā- "x5"*	*-nabe/-nave "9x"*
ø- "x0"	*pacās "5x"*	≠
≠	*pacc- "x5"*	*-īs "2x"*
tare-/tir-/tre- "x3", pac- "x5"	*-pan "5x"*	≠
≠	*pan-/pã̄- "x5"*	*-drah "1x"*

Preceding items	Items under consideration	Following items
≠	*pic- "x5"*	*-āsī "8x"*
≠	*picā- "x5"*	*-nabe/-nave "9x"*
ø- "x0"	*picās "5x"*	≠
≠	*paĩ- "x5"*	*-tālīs "4x", -tīs "3x", -saṭh "6x"*
cha- "x6"	*-ppan "5x"*	≠
≠	*ba- "x2"*	*-ttīs "3x", -yālīs "4x", -yāsī "8x", -hattar "7x"*
≠	*bā- "x2"*	*-īs "2x", -nabe/-nave "9x", -rah "1x", -van "5x", -saṭh "6x"*
ø- "x0", cau- "x4"	*-bīs "2x"*	≠
cha- "x6"	*-bbīs "2x"*	≠
chi- "x6", ba- "x2"	*-yālīs "4x"*	≠
ik- "x1", chi- "x6", ba- "x2"	*-yāsī "8x"*	≠
aṭhā-/aṭṭhā- "x8", igyā-/gyā- "x1", te- "x3", bā- "x2", sat-/satt- "x7"	*-rah "1x"*	≠
so- "x6"	*-lah "1x"*	≠
aṭhā-/aṭṭhā- "x8", ikā-/ikkā-/ikyā- "x1", cau- "x4", bā- "x2", satā-/sattā- "x7"	*-van "5x"*	≠
aṭh-/aṭṭh-/aṛ- "x8", ik- "x1", un- "x0-1", cau-/caũ- "x4", chiyā- "x6", tare-/tir-/tre- "x3", paĩ- "x5", bā- "x2", saṛ-/sar- "x7"	*-saṭh "6x"*	≠

Preceding items	Items under consideration	Following items
≠	*saṛ- "x7"*	*-saṭh "6x"*
≠'	*sat- "x7"*	*-āsī "8x", -rah "1x", -hattar "7x"*
≠	*satā- "x7"*	*-īs "2x", -nabe/-nave "9x", -van "5x"*
≠	*satt- "x7"*	*-āsī "8x", -rah "1x", -hattar "7x"*
ø- "x0"	*sattar "7x"*	≠
≠	*sattā- "x7"*	*-īs "2x", -nabe/-nave "9x", -van "5x"*
≠	*sar- "x7"*	*-saṭh "6x"*
ø- "x0"	*sāṭh "6x"*	≠
≠	*saĩ- "x7"*	*-tālīs "4x", -tīs "3x"*
≠	*so- "x6"*	*-lah "1x"*
aṭh-/aṭṭh- "x8", ik- "x1", un- "x0-1", cau- "x4", cha-/chi- "x6", ti- "x3", pac- "x5", ba- "x2", sat-/satt- "x7"	*-hattar "7x"*	≠

7 Syntax

Tagmemes

Definition: The set of tagmemes is the Cartesian product resulting from the interconcatenation of the set of tagmemic functions and the set of tagmemic functors, that is, any tagmeme = *F·f*.

Any actual tagmeme represents the dialectic unity of its content and form, i.e., of its tagmemic function *F* and tagmemic functor *f*.

Tagmemic function is the syntactic role a functor plays in the syntactic structure of a concrete sentence. Tagmemic functor is such a part of speech or a morphologic cluster of some parts of speech, or even a clause, which expresses or realizes a tagmemic function in the syntactic structure of a concrete sentence.

These two aspects of tagmemes are inseparable from one another, they cannot really exist alone. Any tagmemic function must be performed by a functor, and no tagmemic functor can exist in a sentence without implying a function. It is only owing to the power of our abstract thinking that we can speak of them separately.

The tagmemic functions suitable for Hindī are predicate *P*, subject *S*, object *O* and modifier *M*.

Predicate is the unique tagmemic function, which is realized by a finite verb or any nominal form accompanied with a finite verbal form of a copula. (It can be realized, of course, by other functors, too, but finite verbal forms cannot express other tagmemic functions without being functionally shifted.)

Subject is the function, which is performed by a nominal form in the nominative, i.e. direct, or ergative case being directly dependent on the tagmeme of predicate.

Object is the function, which is expressed by a nominal form in the accusative case, direct or oblique, dependent directly on any form of a transitive verb or any other part of speech followed by any form of a transitive copula irrespective of their tagmemic function.

Modifier is any other tagmemic function, which is not identical with any of the functions of the tagmemes just delimitated.

It should be noted that the vocatives do not enter into the sentence syntactic structure consisting in extraposition, and that is why they cannot assume any syntactic function in it.

Examples:

P is the tagmemic function of *kiyā thā* **in** *tumne ise mār ḍālne kā niścay kiyā thā* (Prabhākar).

S is the tagmemic function of *jo prakriyā ke niyam aur sthāyī ādeś pravṛtt the ve* **in** *jab tak khāḍ (1) ke adhīn niyam nahī banāye jāte tab tak is sāvidhān ke prārambh se ṭhīk pahile bhārat ḍomīniyan ke vidhān-māḍal ke bāre mẽ jo prakriyā ke niyam aur sthāyī ādeś pravṛtt the ve aise rūpbhedõ aur anukūlõ ke sāth jinhẽ yathāsthiti rājysabhā kā sabhāpati yā lok-sabhā kā adhyakṣ kare sāsad ke sābādh mẽ prabhāvī hõge* (Sāvidhān).

O is the tagmemic function of *śivdatt ko* **in** *pacās baras ke būṛhe śivdatt ko itnā mārā gayā ki uskā dimāg hī kharāb ho gayā hai* (Janyug).

M is the tagmemic function of *badalkar* **in** *dhotī badalkar umānāth purohit ke pās vedī ke nikaṭ pahũcā* (Nāgārjun).

The tagmemic functors are classified into the following nine classes and some necessary subclasses:

1 substantives and substantivized parts of speech which were not included into any of the other classes below;

2 non-participial verbal tenses and imperative,

21 intransitive and passive,

22 transitive;

3 adjectival participles,

31 intransitive and passive,

32 transitive,

321 not in an ergative construction,

322 in an ergative construction;

4 other nominal forms of verbs,

41 verbal substantives (gerundia),

411 intransitive and passive,

412 transitive,

42 agent nouns,

421 intransitive and passive,

422 passive,

43 verbal adjectives (gerundiva, or participia necessitatis);

5 adjectives,

51 adjectives proper,

52 adjectivized functors (i.e. the so-called genitives, the functors adjectivized by *sā, vālā*, etc.)

53 numerals,

531 cardinal,

532 ordinal and multiple,

533 collective;

6 adverbial forms of verbs,

61 adverbial participles,

611 intransitive and passive,

612 transitive,

62 absolutives,

621 intransitive and passive,

622 transitive;

7 adverbs,

71 adverbs proper and adverbial expressions,

72 adverbized functors (i.e. adverbized substantives, adjectives, the so-called genitives, etc.);

8 substitutes

81 substantival (i.e. personal and reflexive pronouns),

82 substantival-adjectival (i.e. demonstrative, interrogative and indefinite pronouns),

83 adjectival

831 possessive pronouns,

832 pronominal adjectives,

833 adjectivized forms of substitutes,

84 adverbial,

841 demonstrative, interrogative and indefinite adverbs and adverbial expressions,

842 adverbized forms of possessive pronouns,

843 adverbized forms of pronominal adjectives,

844 adverbized forms of adjectivized forms of substitutes;

9 unanalyzed syntactic constructions which express a tagmemic function,

91 clauses,

92 absolute constructions,

93 other syntactic constructions (e.g. quotations).

It is suitable, and often very useful, to consider also the functor class *ø*, i.e. *zero*.

Examples:

1 is the tagmemic functor of *hã mẽ* **in** *inṭak ke netā bhī milmālikõ kī isī hã mẽ hã milāte haĩ* (Janyug).

21 is the tagmemic functor of *bhej diyā jāe* **in** *vah patr āj hī bhej diyā jāe* (Colloquial).

22 is the tagmemic functor of *nahĩ karegā* **in** *aisā bāt ham nahĩ karegā* (Bāzārū).

31 is the tagmemic functor of *so jāte* **in** *hāy hāy kar log sẽjh ko nirāhār so jāte* (Tripāṭhī).

321 is the tagmemic functor of *na karate* **in** *pāpa hama tau na karate* (Padmākar).

322 is the tagmemic functor of *kahā* **in** *maĩne kahā jahal hogā ki jarimānā patā nahĩ* (Nāgarjun).

411 is the tagmemic functor of *rahne* **in** *gẽv vāle gẽv mẽ rahne nahĩ dẽge* (Varmā).

412 is the tagmemic functor of *ṭāl denā* **in** *unhẽ keval pratīk kahkar ṭāl denā ek bare saty kī or se ẽkh mũd lenā hogā* (Caturvedī).

421 is the tagmemic functor of *jānevālī* **in** *śahar jānevālī bas udhar hī hai* (Colloquial).

422 is the tagmemic functor of *calānevāle* **in** *tīr calānevāle kar mẽ use cūṛiyã kab bhāyĩ* (Cauhān).

43 is the tagmemic functor of *karano* **in** *tā tẽ vaiṣṇava kõ vicārikẽ kāma karano* (Gokulnāth).

51 is the tagmemic functor of *svyāyattśāsī* **in** *āsām rājy kī vidhān sabhā mẽ svāyattśāsī jilõ ke liye bhī sthān rakṣit rahẽge* (Sāvidhān).

52 is the tagmemic functor of *roo mat roo mat maĩ sitambar mẽ phir ãũgā vālā* **in** *roo mat roo mat maĩ sitambar mẽ phir ãũgā vālā kissā kyā hai* (Saksenā).

531 is the tagmemic functor of *1862* **in** *au samvat 1862 mẽ nauāv gavarnar valjlī lard mārṭãg sāhav bāhādur ke rājy mẽ is pothī ko samāpt kiyā* (Miśr).

532 is the tagmemic functor of *dūsrī* **in** *jahã tak tithiyõ kā sambandh hai tārsaptak ke uprānt dūsrā saptak 1951 ī. kā prakāśan nayī kavitā ke itihās mẽ dūsrī mahattvpūrṇ ghaṭnā hai* (Caturvedī).

533 is the tagmemic functor of *āthõ* **in** *aur āthõ patrāniyã āthõ pahar kī sevā mẽ rahaĩ* (Lāl).

611 is the tagmemic functor of *calte hī* **in** *maĩne āpko pārvatī ke sāth calte hī dekhā cārmīnār ke pās* (Colloquial).

612 is the tagmemic functor of *socte socte* **in** *ek din yahī socte socte use ādherī rāt mẽ māṇik ke pās leṭe leṭe khayāl āyā* (Bhaṭṭ).

621 is the tagmemic functor of *jākar* **in** *tab jākar maĩ sāth ā pāyā* (Nāgārjun).

622 is the tagmemic functor of *le* **in** *solah sahasr ek sau āth striyõ ko le śrīkṛṣṇcandr ānand se dvārkāpurī mẽ bihār karne lage* (Lāl).

71 is the tagmemic functor of *āge* **in** *āge tum calo* (Colloquial).

72 is the tagmemic functor of *vidhipūrvak* **in** *mandir mẽ vidhipūrvak byāh huā* (Bhaṭṭ).

81 is the tagmemic functor of *āp* **in** *aur āp samjhte ki mujh par kuch bhī asar na hogā* (Prabhākar).

82 is the tagmemic functor of *unko* **in** *nij cetnā par ā gaī unko hãsī* (Gupt).

831 is the tagmemic functor of *mere* **in** *sunkar mere tan badan mẽ āg lag gaī* (Yaśpāl).

832 is the tagmemic functor of *utnā* **in** *utnā paisā kidhar se āegā* (Bāzārū).

833 is the tagmemic functor of *tum sā* **in** *tum sā dost kam miltā hai* (Colloquial).

841 is the tagmemic functor of *abhī tak* **in** *abhī tak sāhity mẽ lok-tattv kā sajag prayog sthānīy rãg ke rūp mẽ hotā thā* (Caturvedī).

842 is the tagmemic functor of *hamāre* **in** *are bhāī-sāhab hamāre do hī bacciyã haĩ* (Colloquial).

843 is the tagmemic functor of *kaise* **in** *aitihāsik vikāsvād ko svīkār karnevālā vyakti yah durāgrah kar bhī kaise saktā hai* (Caturvedī).

844 is the tagmemic functor of *unke* **in** *jahā̃ tak mujhe mālūm hai to unke koī beṭī nahī̃ hai* (Colloquial).

91 is the tagmemic functor of *banāras aise aise baṛe nagrõ mẽ jab kuch nahī̃ hotā to* **in** *banāras aise aise baṛe nagrõ mẽ jab kuch nahī̃ hotā to yah ham kyõ na kahaĩge ki baliyā mẽ jo kuch hamne dekhā vah bahut hī praśãsā ke yogy hai* (Bhārtendu).

92 is the tagmemic functor of *apne pad kī avdhi kī samāpti ho jāne par bhī* **in** *parantu apne pad kī avdhi kī samāpti ho jāne par bhī rājypāl apne uttarādhikārī ke pad grahaṇ tak pad dhāraṇ kiye rahegā* (Sāvidhān).

93 is the tagmemic functor of *jab saberā huā* **in** *is miśr vāky mẽ jab saberā huā kriyāviśeṣaṇ-upvāky hai* (Guru).

Thus, if we interpret the set of tagmemes as the Cartesian product of the set of tagmemic functions and the set of tagmemic functors, we can symbolize any tagmeme in general as *Ff* (which is simpler than *F:f*, no misunderstanding can arise here), and in particular as *P 1*, *P 21*, ... , *M 93*.

Examples:

P 1 is the tagmemic functor of *kala* **in** *uraja ãbuja-kalīya kala* (Cand), or of *ḍhāṛhī* **in** *maĩ ḍhāṛhī tumhārau* (Sūr), or of *hindū* **in** *ũcī jāti kā hindū vahī jiske hāth kā chuā dūsrī ũcī jāti vāle khā lẽ* (Varmā).

P 21 is the tagmemic functor of *tarãga* **in** *halua vathu pāṇi tarãga* (Dāmodar), or of *chūṭegī* **in** *tahā̃ merī deha chūṭegī* (Gokulnāth), or of *thī̃* **in** *dillī kī saltanat ko akhaṇḍ banāne mẽ do baṛī-baṛī bādhāyẽ aur bhī thī̃ ek gvāliyar dūsrā mevāṛ* (Varmā).

P 321 is the tagmeme of *bhũjata* **in** *paca divasa cyārau baraṇa bhũjata anna apāra* (Cand), or of *jānata nāhī̃* **in** *hama to kachu jānata nāhī̃* (Gokulnāth), or of *dikhlā cukī̃* **in** *ham ko hamārī vediyā̃ pahle ise dikhlā cukī̃* (Gupt).

S 412 is the tagmeme of *likhnā* **in** *sab rājāõ kī mulākātõ kā hāl alag alag likhnā āvśyak nahī̃* (Bhārtendu), or of *karnā* **in** *lekin prāntīy bhāṣāõ kī upekṣā kar hindī pracār kī bāt karnā ulṭī bāt hai* (Janyug), or of *bhūl jānā* **in** *parantu mujhe use bhūl jānā cāhie* (Prabhākar).

S 51 is the tagmeme of *haṭhīlī* **in** *atihī haṭhīlī kahyau na mānati* (Sūr), or of *bhūkhā* **in** *kartā nahī̃ kyā pāp bhūkhā* (Gupt), or of *pīlā* **in** *vah pīlā jyādā nājuk hai* (Bāzārū).

S 531 is the tagmeme of *doū* **in** *vā rasa maĩ doū pāge* (Sūr), or of *pā̃ca to* **in** *tā mẽ pā̃ca to laukikāsakta hai* (Gokulnāth), or of *sāt* **in** *abhī sāt baj gaye hai* (Colloquial).

O 81 is the tagmeme of *mohī* **in** *maiyā mohī baṛau kari lai rī* (Sūr), or of *tumko* **in** *maĩ tumko kisī chipāv ke sthān mẽ rakh dū̃gā* (Varmā), or of *āpko* **in** *unhõne āpko bulāyā hai* (Prabhākar).

O 82 is the tagmeme of *kā* **in** *kā jāpaũ mukha nṛpati saũ re mati muddha avujjha* (Cand), or of *unhẽ* **in** *kīṛe-makoṛe kī tarah haĩ kāṭte akṣar unhẽ* (Gupt), or of *yah* **in** *yah karnā acchā nahī̃* (Yaśpāl).

O 91 is the tagmeme of *sāha sāhaba citta dhari* **in** *kahaĩ khāna tattāra sāha sāhaba citta dhari* (Cand), or of *ki yah ḍākṭar kā narsĩg hom hai kisī philosphar kā pāgalkhānā nahī̃* **in** *tumhẽ jānna cāhie ki yah ḍākṭar kā narsĩg hom hai kisī philosphar kā pāgālkhānā nahī̃* (Prabhākār), or of *yah bhī ... ki apīl mẽ koī sārvān vidhi-praśn antargrast hai* **in** *uccnyāyālay yah bhī pramāṇit karegā ki apīl mẽ koi sārvān vidhi-praśn antargrast hai* (Sāvidhān).

M 1 is the tagmeme of *koṭhe* **in** *saguna sāhiba sumaratā̃ re maĩ thāre koṭhe khaṭakī* (Mīrā), or of *darśan se* **in** *kyõ na log uske darśan se kṣaṇbhar dukh bisrāte* (Tripāṭhī), or of *ahīr ko* **in** *brāhmaṇõ ke samāj par ṭīkā-ṭippṇī karne kā avsar pākar ahīr ko sacmuc hī baṛī khuśī huī* (Nāgārjun).

M 621 is the tagmeme of *rahi* **in** *eka māsa dina pā̃ca rahi gaṛha mukyau tina bāra* (Cand), or of *utarikẽ* **in** *taba śrīgokulanāthajī ko hātha pakarike anyora kī ora paravata so utarikẽ śrīgokula kõ cale* (Gokulnāth), or of *jākar* **in** *jākar kahā̃ hamne jalāī āg yuddh-aśānti kī* (Gupt).

M 93 is the tagmeme of *pasīne kī jagah lohū* **in** *gū̃ḍe pasīne kī jagah lohū bahāne ko juṛe* (Gupt), or of *kās ke jāne ke sthān mẽ* **in** *is miśr vāky mẽ jahā̃ kās gayā hai yah āśrit upvāky mukhy upvāky ke kās ke jāne ke sthān mẽ kriyā-viśeṣaṇ-vākyā̃ś ke badle āyā hai jo bhejū̃gā kriyā kī viśeṣtā batlātā hai* (Guru), or of *bur na sur calī fatehpur* **in** *bur na sur calī fatehpur kahāvat mẽ ras bahut hai* (Colloquial).

Sometimes (especially with head tagmemes or roots within syntagmas), it is suitable to indicate the original adjectivized functors of the classes *52* and *833* and the original adverbized functors of the classes *72*, *842*, *843* and *844*; this is done by the respective functor numbers after a slant line, e.g. *F 52/1*, *F 72/51*, etc. (Possible *F 52/52/f* and similar cases may be considered simply as *F 52/f*, and so on.)

Gramaticals excepting copulas are not taken into consideration when symbolizing.

Copulas are both intransitive and transitive and belong to the functor classes *2*, *3*, *4*, *51*, and *6*. It is necessary to point out that all tokens of these functor classes cannot appear as copulas; as a matter of fact, such tokens represent only a significant minority. Generally, copulas exert considerable influence upon the distribution of the tagmemes they are attached to: if the copula is verbal, then the whole tagmeme behaves also as verbal, and if the copula is transitive, then the whole tagmeme always behaves as transitive, too.

The functor number of a contingent copula may be written down after a decimal point with the functor number of the respective tagmeme, but often it is sufficient to mark such tagmemes which occasionally take on copulas with an asterisk *, e.g. *Ff**, or *P 1**, *P 31**, ... , *M 93**.

Copulas are either simple, e.g. *21*, *22*, ... , *622*, or compound, e.g. *31.21*, ... , *31.31.321*, ... , *612.611*.

Examples:

P 1.51.321.21 is the tagmeme of *gunāhgār sābit karte haĩ* **in** *āge seṭh jī jantā ke aur soślisṭ pārṭī ke sāmūhik naitik patan kī bāt karke śoṣkõ aur atyācāriyõ ko nahĩ unkī śikār jantā aur soślisṭ pārṭī ke ām sadsyõ ko gunāhgār sābit karte haĩ* (Janyug).

P 321.31.51.31.21 is the tagmeme of *banāyā huā mālūm paṛtā hai* **in** *bāglā bhī kisī videśī ĩjiniyr kā banāyā huā mālūm paṛtā hai* (Černyšev).

P 412.31.21 is the tagmeme of *denā hī kahā jā saktā hai* **in** *aisā socnā apne āpko jānbūjhkar dhokhā denā hī kahā jā saktā hai* (Janyug).

S 1.412 is the tagmeme of *dhāraṇ karnā* **in** *krpāṇ dhāraṇ karnā tathā lekar calnā sikkh dharm ke mānne kā āg samjhā jāyegā* (Sāvidhān).

S 51.51.412 is the tagmeme of *galat siddh karnā* **in** *lekin vaijñānik taur se aitihāsik tathyõ ke ādhār par mārks ko galat siddh karnā sambhav nahĩ hai* (Janyug).

O 51.411 is the tagmeme of *niruddh kiyā jānā* **in** *nivārak nirodh upbandhit karne vālī koī vidhi kisī vyakti ko tīn mahīne se adhik kālāvdhi ke liye niruddh kiyā jānā prādhikṛt tab tak na karegī jab tak aisā vyakti khāḍ (7) ke upkhāḍ (k) aur (kh) ke adhīn sāsad-nirmit kisī vidhi ke upbandhõ ke anusār niruddh nahĩ hai* (Sāvidhān).

M 51.612.611 is the tagmeme of *nīcā kiye huye* **in** *kalā ne sir nīcā kiye huye uttar diyā jānā to cāhtī hũ* (Varmā).

Further, I shall hint at the copulas by superscribed asterisks only; it is unnecessary, however, to mark the general symbol *f* in this way.

With regard to the fact that some tagmeme types are impossible in Hindī, we have to impose the following restriction:

$$Ff \neq \bar{P}\,2,\ \bar{\bar{P}}\,322,\ \bar{M}\,61,\ \bar{M}\,62,\ \bar{M}\,7,\ \bar{M}\,84.$$

The sign ≠ here means "is not" or "cannot be"; $\bar{P}$ and $\bar{M}$ signify "non-P" and "non-M" respectively. The unique exception possible may be the tagmemic functor *93*, e.g. *kahaũgo (kahũgā)* **in** *is vāky mẽ kahaũgo (kahũgā) brajbhāṣā kā kriyārūp hai,* and similar cases.

Syntagmas

Definition: The set of endosyntagmas is the Cartesian product resulting from the interconcatenation of the set of tagmemes by itself, and the set of exonsyntagmas of the first or the *n*-th degree is the Cartesian product resulting from the interconcatenation of the set of endosyntagmas or exosyntagmas of the *n*-1th degree and the set of tagmemes, that is, any endosyntagma = $Ff{\cdot}Ff$, and any exosyntagma of the n-th degree = $Ff^{n-1}{\cdot}Ff$, or, generally, any syntagma = $\pi_i Ff_i$.

Syntagma is an ordered pair of any two tagmemes of a concrete sentence; any two tagmemes of a sentence form a syntagma because all tagmemes of a sentence are mutually connected by syntactic relationships. The network of syntactic relationships among the tagmemes in an actual sentence represents the syntactic structure of the sentence.

We may consider syntagmas to be a special case of Cartesian product, the product of the set of tagmemes by itself repeated *n* times. (I do not dare to say infinitely many times, but *n* can be fairly high, anyhow.) Hence it follows that we should make a distinction between endosyntagmas and exosyntagmas.

Two tagmemes of a sentence form an endosyntagma if they are syntactically related immediately, without any mediatory tagmeme. Two tagmemes of a sentence form an exosyntagma if they are syntactically related through at least one mediatory tagmeme; in accordance with the number of mediatory tagmemes, the degree of exosyntagmas may be distinguished. (As to the exosyntagmas, and the endosyntagmas as well, it is their hierarchy in the actual sentence structure, not the word-order, which is decisive for their

interpretation.) Syntactic relationship is the structural relationship between any two tagmemes of a sentence; any two tagmemes of a sentence constitute a syntagma (either an endosyntagma or an exosyntagma).

The set of syntactic relationships can be interpreted, again, as the Cartesian product of the set of content relationships (coordination and determination) and the set of formal relationships (association and congruency). Both the formal and content relationships are complementary: association, thus, could be delimitated as non-congruency, and coordination as non-determination.

More exactly, however, we could say:

When two (or more) tagmemes express the same tagmemic function on the same level of the hierarchic sentence structure, then the content relationship of coordination exists between (or among) them. If one of two tagmemes depends immediately on the other (or, if one of more tagmemes depends hierarchically on others), or, in other words, if it expands the other (or, hierarchically, others), then the content relationship of determination exists between (or, among) them.

The formal relationship of association is a complete lack of any formal (from the viewpoint of morphologic categories) coincidence or similarity between two (or, among more) tagmemes. The formal relationship of congruency is such a relationship between two (or, among more) tagmemes when both (or, all) of them have one or more functionally identical markers of morphological categories.

Consequently, coordination and association are zero relationships; this zero is, of course, meaningful, it is one of the meaningful zeros.

The formal and content relationships cannot exist separately, their actual existence in sentences is interdepending and mutually conditioned: any formal relationship expresses a content relationship, and no content relationship can exist without being expressed by a formal one.

As a matter of fact, syntagmas can be understood as partial arborescences resulting from the decomposition of the arborescence representing symbolically the given sentence.

Endosyntagmas are partial arborescences with two vertices, namely the root and the terminal vertex, and an arc; in other words, an endosyntagma represents a simple path whose length is equal to 1.

Exosyntagmas are of two kinds, namely one-tailed and two-tailed; the difference is contingent on the structural position of the root of the partial arborescence representing the exosyntagma under question. One-tailed exosyntagmas are partial arborescences which coincide with a simple path whose length is 2 or more; all vertices excepting the terminal one have their outward demi-degree equal to 1. Two-tailed exosyntagmas are partial arborescences whose root has its outward demi-degree equal to 2. From the conception of syntagma as an ordered pair of two tagmemes (with the number

of mediatory tagmemes varying form *0* to *n*) it follows that no exosyntagma can be more that two-tailed.

Having in view the symbolization of tagmemes, we symbolize syntagmas in general as *Ff:Ff, Ff:(Ff):Ff, ... , Ff:(Ff: ...):Ff,* and in particular as *P 1*:S 1*, ... , P 1*:(S 31*):M 1*, ... , P 1*:(S 412*:O 1*):M 51*, ...*

The hierarchy of tagmemes in endosyntagmas need not be marked; we know that in our symbolization it is always the first tagmeme which is the head of the following dependent one.

In exosyntagmas, however, we have to denote the arborescence roots, i.e. heads, with an index ^{h}, e.g. the one-tailed $^{h}M\ 412^*$: *(O 1*):M 51** which is structurally different from the two-tailed *M 412*:(*^{h}*O 1*):M 51**.

Examples:

P Ø : S 1 is the syntagma of *Ø : cāu* **in** *sakhī mohī hari darasa kau cāu* (Sūr).

P Ø : M 71 is the syntagma of *Ø : āj* **in** *āj vah bhārat kahā̃* (Gupt).

P Ø : M 91 is the syntagma of *Ø : jaba jahā̃ jahā̃ cita jāi ... tahī̃ tahī̃* **in** *jaba jahā̃ jahā̃ cita jāi kautuka tahī̃ tahī̃* (Sūr).

P 1 : S 1 is the syntagma of *janaka-sutā : nārī* **in** *tina maī mukhya rāma jo kahiyata janaka-sutā tā kī bara nārī* (Sūr).

P 1 : M 833 is the syntagma of *kārana : yā ko* **in** *yā ko kārana kahā* (Gokulnāth).

P 1.21 : S 1 is the syntagma of *badmās hai : ḍrāivar* **in** *baṛā sāhab kā ḍrāīvar badmās hai* (Bāzārū).

P 1.21 : S 411 is the syntagma of *maut hai : nikalnā* **in** *bāhar nikalnā maut hai* (Gupt).

P 1.21 : S 533 is the syntagma of *mitr haī : donõ* **in** *donõ baṛe mitr haī* (Prabhākar).

P 1.21 : S 92 is the syntagma of *kalāk hai : bhārat mẽ āgrezõ ke bhartī ke aḍḍe honā* **in** *bhārat mẽ āgrezõ ke bhartī ke aḍḍe honā ek rāṣṭrīy kalāk hai jise rāṣṭr kā sāyukt prayatn hī dho saktā hai* (Janyug).

P 1.31 : M 51 is the syntagma of *pāgal hue : baṛe* **in** *tum baṛe pāgal hue* (Colloquial).

P 1.321 : M 51.622 is the syntagma of *āgīkāra karāvate : ācho dekhikẽ* **in** *so śrīgusāĩjī pahilẽ tripuradāsa ko dagalā ācho dekhikẽ āgīkāra karāvate* (Gokulnāth).

P 1.322.21 : O 51.412 is the syntagma of *śurū kar diyā hai : majbūt karnā bhī* **in** *sāth hī capṛā majdūrõ ne apnā sāgaṭhan majbūt karnā bhī śurū kar diyā hai* (Janyug).

P 21 : S 81 is the syntagma of *calũgī : maĩ bhī* **in** *to maĩ bhī tumhāre sāth hī marne calũgī* (Varmā).

P 21 : O 1 is the syntagma (by contamination!) of *na rakhā jāyegā : bālak ko* **in** *caudah varṣ se kam āyu vāle kisī bālak ko kisī kārkhāne athvā khān mẽ naukar na rakhā jāyegā* (Sāvidhān).

P 22 : S 51 is the syntagma of *na jāpaĩ : matihīnā* **in** *kī na jāpaĩ matihīnā* (Cand).

P 22 : O 31 is the syntagma of *ārogehī : samarpyo to* **in** *tā tẽ tihāro samarpyo to ārogehī* (Gokulnāth).

P 22 : O 51.412 is the syntagma of *mānegā : ũcā karne ko* **in** *rājy apne logõ ke āhārpuṣṭital aur jīvan-star ko ũcā karne ko apne prāthamik karttvyõ mẽ se mānegā* (Sāvidhān).

P 22 : M 612.611 is the syntagma of *dekhẽge : karte huye* **in** *kisī din usko raṇbherī kā bhī kām karte huye dekhẽge āp* (Varmā).

P 31 : S 52 is the syntagma of *āye : gā̃v vāle* **in** *itne mẽ kuch gā̃v vāle gaṭhrī-poṭlī bā̃dhe bhāgte huye āye* (Varmā).

P 31.321.21 : O 82 is the syntagma of *kiyā hī the ... mānte : use* **in** *pratyut use prabhu kā kiyā hī the sadā ham mānte* (Gupt).

P 321 : M 843 is the syntagma of *paṛh sake : kaise* **in** *ve dīn kaise paṛh sake* (Gupt).

P 321.31 : M 1.621 is the syntagma of *sahte rahe : puruṣ hokar* **in** *anyāy aise puruṣ hokar hāy ham sahte rahe* (Gupt).

P 322.21 : O 412 is the syntagma of *sīkhā nahī̃ thā : gānā* **in** *ninnī ne gānā kahī̃ sīkhā nahī̃ thā* (Varmā).

P 322.21 : M 51.612.611 is the syntagma of *diyā hai : prakaṭ karte huye* **in** *pāliṭ byūro ne deś kī rājnītik aur ārthik hālat par gahrī cintā prakaṭ karte huye tamām pārṭī kameṭiyõ ko ādeś diyā hai ki ve is bāre mẽ apnī kośiś aur zordār banāyẽ ki sabhī vargõ kī phaurī mā̃gõ ko pūrā karāne ke lie jantā kī tāqat taiyār ho* (Janyug).

P 411.21 : S 411 is the syntagma of *bacnā hai : bacnā* **in** *uskā bacnā merā bacnā hai* (Prabhākar).

P 422.21 : O 1 is the syntagma of *dahlānevālā hai : dil* **in** *tamām dṛśy atyant hī dil dahlānevālā hai* (Janyug).

P 43.21 : M 51.621 is the syntagma of *likhnī ... hai : taiyār hokar* **in** *hā̃ lekhnī hṛtpatr par likhnī tujhe hai yah kathā dṛkkālimā mẽ ḍūbkar taiyār hokar sarvathā* (Gupt).

P 51.322.21 : O 1 is the syntagma of *khaṛā kiyā hai : mahal* **in** *kyā sādhnā ke nām par tumne bālū kā mahal khaṛā kiyā hai* (Prabhākar).

P 532.21 : M 1 is the syntagma of *dūnau hoi : nainani* **in** *yaha sukha sūradāsa kaĩ nainani dina dina dūnau hoi* (Sūr).

P 82 : S 81 is the syntagma of *kā : tũ* **in** *kā tũ sundari* (Cand).

P 91.21 : M 91 is the syntagma of *vahī ... hai jo is sāvidhān ke bhāg 3 mẽ hai : yadi prasāg se dūsrā arth apekṣit na ho to* **in** *yadi prasāg se dūsrā arth apekṣit na ho to is bhāg rajy kā vahī arth hai jo is sāvidhān ke bhāg 3 mẽ hai* (Sāvidhān).

S 1 : M 1 is the syntagma of *nātau : gṛha saũ* **in** *jaba taĩ ā̃gana khelata dekhyau māĩ jasudā kau pūta rī taba taĩ gṛha saũ nātau ṭūṭyau jaisaĩ kā̃cau sūta rī* (Sūr).

S 31 : M 831 is the syntagma of *kiyo : tero* **in** *mo kõ to tero kiyo bhāvata hai* (Gokulnāth).

S 51 : M 82 is the syntagma of *baṛe : ve* **in** *ve baṛe haĩ kaun* (Prabhākar).

S 81 : M 1 is the syntagma of *maĩ : pujārī* **in** *śāstr vacan ke sāmne maĩ choṭā sā pujārī asamarth thā* (Varmā).

O 1 : M 1 is the syntagma of *grantha : mukũdasāgara* **in** *aura mukũdadāsa nẽ eka mukũdasāgara grantha bhāṣā mẽ kiyo hai* (Gokulnāth).

O 1 : M 31 is the syntagma of *niryogytā ko : upjī* **in** *aspṛśytā se upjī kisī niryogytā ko lāgū karnā aprādh hogā jo vidhi ke anusār dā̃ḍnīy hogā* (Sāvidhān).

O 1 : M 51.421 is the syntagma of *nyāyādhīś ko : sahmat na hone vāle* **in** *is khā̃ḍ kī koī bāt sahmat na hone vāle kisī nyāyādhīś ko apne vimat-nirṇay yā rāy dene se na rokegī* (Sāvidhān).

O 82 : M 71 is the syntagma of *yahī : keval* **in** *maĩne keval yahī kahā thā* (Varmā).

M 1.52/412 : O 1 is the syntagma of *bhartī karne kī : gorkhõ ko* **in** *ā̃grezõ ko gorkhõ ko bhartī karne kī suvidhā sirf lahrā mẽ nahī̃ milī hai* (Janyug).

M 1.612.611 : O 1 is the syntagma of *dhāraṇ karte hue : pad ko* **in** *koī vyakti jo bhārat kā nāgrik nahī̃ hai rājy ke adhīn lābh yā viśvās ke kisī pad ko dhāraṇ karte hue kisī videśī rājy se koī khitāb rāṣṭrpati kī sammati ke binā svīkār na karegā* (Sāvidhān).

M 31.31 : M 52 is the syntagma of *bheje huye : sultān ke* **in** *nagar mẽ sultān ke bheje huye kuch naṭ ā gaye the* (Varmā).

M 321.31 : O 1 the syntagma of *khāī huī : coṭ* **in** *āp coṭ khāī huī nāgan ko nahī̃ jānte* (Prabhākar).

M 51 : M 51 is the syntagma of *kaṛī : baṛī* **in** *sarkār baṛī kaṛī nigāh rakhtī hai* (Janyug).

M 52/1 : M 93 is the syntagma of *śabdõ ke : pratham anusūcī me ullikhit kisī rājy ke athvā uske rājy-kṣetr mẽ kisī sthānīy yā any prādhikārī ke adhīn kisī prakār kī naukrī mẽ yā pad par niyukti ke pūrv us rājy ke andar nivās viṣayak koī apekṣā vihit kartī ho* **in** *sāvidhān (saptam sāśodhan) adhiniyam 1956 dhārā 29 aur anusūcī dvārā pratham anusūcī mẽ ullikhit kisī rājy ke athvā uske rājy-kṣetr mẽ kisī sthānīy yā any prādhikārī ke adhīn kisī prakār kī naukrī mẽ yā pad par niyukti ke pūrv us rājy ke andar nivās viṣayak koī apekṣā vihit kartī ho śabdõ ke sthān par rakhe gaye* (Sāvidhān).

M 532 : M 91 is the syntagma of *caugune : sab viśv mẽ sau varṣ mẽ raṇ mẽ mare jitne hare ... unse* **in** *sab viśv mẽ sau varṣ mẽ raṇ mẽ mare jitne hare jan caugune unse yahā̃ das varṣ mẽ bhūkhõ mare* (Gupt).

M 611.611 : M 622 is the syntagma of *hote huye : choṛkar* **in** *unkī icchā ghane jaṅgal ko choṛkar nadī ke kināre hote huye ghar pahũcne kī thī* (Varmā).

M 621 : M 611 is the syntagma of *uṭhkar : kā̃khte-kū̃khte* **in** *bhītar vāle ne kā̃khte- kū̃khte uṭkhar ṭaṭiyā̃ khol dī̃* (Varmā).

M 71 : M 71 is the syntagma of *kam : bahut hī* **in** *dṛṣṭānt aise bahut hī kam viśv mẽ dekhe gaye* (Gupt).

M 72/1 : M 531 is the syntagma of *bhāīna kẽ : doū* **in** *so ina doū bhāīna kẽ sātati na bhaī* (Gokulnāth).

M 91 : M 71 is the syntagma of *isīliye ... ki tum bahādur thī̃ : keval* **in** *anīlā ḍāktar tum keval isīliye nahī̃ banī̃ ki tum bahādur thī̃* (Prabhākar).

With regard to the fact that some syntagma types are impossible in Hindi, we have to impose a restriction:

$$Ff{:}Ff \neq \begin{matrix} Ff{:}Pf, \\ \bar{P}f{:}Sf, \\ F\bar{f}_t{:}Of, \\ F\bar{f}_v{:}M\,61, \\ F\bar{f}_v{:}M\,62, \\ F\bar{f}_v{:}M\,72, \\ F\bar{f}_v{:}M\,84. \end{matrix}$$

(f_t = transitive functor, f_v = verbal functor)

Sentences

Definition: The set of sentences is the Cartesian product resulting from the interconcatenation of the set of *Pf* tagmemes and the set of *Pf* tagmemes or the syntagmas (both endosyntagmes and exosyntagmas) which do not contain *Pf* tagmemes, that is, any sentence = $Pf\,(Pf^n)^n$.

Sentence, a specific hierarchic structure of tagmemes and their mutual syntactic relationships, is thus any utterance which contains one tagmeme performing the tagmemic function of predicate and one or more tagmemes performing other tagmemic functions. Other utterances which are generally thought of as being sentences have been wittingly disregarded here: if they consist of only one tagmeme, then they afford no interest from the viewpoint of syntax because no syntactic relationship appears within them, and if they contain more tagmemes but do not have the tagmemic function of predicate expressed, then they follow the respective patterns occurring in the sentences just defined.

According to the definition, both of the following utterances are sentences:

(1) *hama bālaka* (Cand), and

(2) *anucched 13 mẽ antarviṣt kisī bāt ke hote hue bhī (k) kisī sampdā ke yā usmẽ kinhī̃ adhikārõ ke rājy dvārā arjan ke liye yā kinhī̃ aise adhikārõ ke nirvāpan yā rūpbhedan ke liye yā (kh) kisī sampatti kā prabandh yā to lokhit mẽ yā us sampatti kā ucit prabandh suniścit karne ke uddeśy se rājy dvārā maryādit kālāvdhi ke liye le liye jāne ke liye yā (g) do yā adhik nigmõ ko yā to lokhit mẽ yā un nigmõ mẽ se kisī kā ucit prabandh suniścit karne kī dṛṣti se samāmelit karne ke liye yā (gh) nigmõ ke prabandh abhikarttāõ sacivõ aur koṣādhyakṣõ prabandh nideśkõ nideśkõ yā prabandhkõ ke kinhī̃ adhikārõ ke yā āśdhāriyõ ke kinhī̃ matdān adhikārõ ke nirvāpan yā rūpbhedan ke liye yā (ṅ) kisī khanij yā khanij tail ko khojne yā labdh karne ke prayojan ke liye kisī karār paṭṭe yā anujñapti ke bal par prodbhūt hone vāle kinhī̃ adhikārõ ke nirvāpan yā rūpbhedan ke liye yā kisī aise karār paṭṭe yā anujñapti ko samay se pūrv paryvast karne yā pratisāhṛt karne ke liye upbandh karne vālī vidhi kī bābat is kāraṇ ki vah anucched 14 anucched 19 yā anucched 31 dvārā pradatt adhikārõ mẽ se kisī se asāgat hai yā usko chīntī yā nyūn kartī hai yah na samjhā jāyegā ki vah śūny hai* (Sāvidhān).

These two sentences differ considerably not only in the quantity and quality of semantic information (we are not concerned by this), but in their syntactic structure above all. A question arises, namely, how to measure and compare sentences (or, generally, syntactic constructions).

We can interpret the tagmemes of a sentence as a set of points in the plane and indicate the syntactic relationships among them with arrowheaded lines. In this way, any sentence may be represented by a special graph, an arborescence,

whose vertices stand for the tagmemes and arcs for the syntactic relationships. Any two adjacent vertices, i.e. two vertices joined by an arc, represent an endosyntagma; all other pairs of vertices, i.e. those not joined directly by an arc, represent exosyntagmas. The tagmeme of the predicate function coincides by definition with the root of the arborescence.

Then, we can determine the syntactic parameters of the sentence. And it is suitable, I think, to work with the length L and the width W, both of the outer and inner. I define them as follows:

If we have realized a sentence in the shape of the respective arborescence, the outer length ${}^{o}L$ of the sentence is the number of all the arcs the arborescence consists of, the inner length ${}^{i}L$ of the sentence is equal to the length of the longest simple path in the arborescence (i.e. the distance between the root and the farthest terminal vertex), the outer width ${}^{o}W$ of the sentence is the number of all the terminal vertices of the arborescence, and, finally, the inner width ${}^{i}W$ of the sentence is equal to the highest outward demi-degree of a vertex in the arborescence. The four syntactic parameters are mutually interdependent, their particular values cannot be arbitrary. Generally, the syntactic parameters are positive integers and it holds that:

$${}^{o}L \geq 1, \qquad {}^{o}W > 1 \leftrightarrow {}^{i}W > 1,$$

$$1 \leq {}^{i}L \leq {}^{o}L, \qquad {}^{o}L \geq 1 \wedge {}^{i}L = {}^{o}L \leftrightarrow {}^{o}W = {}^{i}W = 1,$$

$$1 \leq {}^{o}W \leq {}^{o}L, \qquad {}^{o}L > 1 \wedge {}^{i}L = 1 \leftrightarrow {}^{o}W = {}^{i}W = {}^{o}L.$$

$${}^{i}W \leq {}^{o}W,$$

(The sign ≥ reads "is equal to or greater than", ≤ reads "is equal to or less than" and > reads "is greater than"; the sign of implication ↔ means "implies" and the sign of conjunction ∧ means "and". The sign of equality = need not be explained, perhaps.)

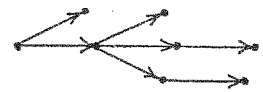
The outer and inner parameters reflect as it were the outer and inner shape of syntactic constructions, respectively. If a pair of them is known, we can delimitate the theoretic range of the other two parameters:

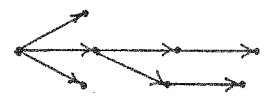
$$\frac{{}^{o}L}{{}^{o}W} \leq {}^{i}L \leq {}^{o}L - {}^{o}W + 1, \qquad {}^{i}L + {}^{i}W - 1 \leq {}^{o}L \leq \sum_{j=1}^{{}^{i}L} {}^{i}W^{j},$$

$$\frac{{}^{o}L}{{}^{o}L - {}^{o}W + 1} \leq {}^{i}W \leq {}^{o}W, \qquad {}^{i}W \leq {}^{o}W \leq {}^{i}W^{{}^{i}L}.$$

Here, it must be pointed out that it is only the theoretic range of syntactic parameters which can be delimitated in this way. The laws of combinatorics do not allow some particular combinations of parameters within these limits (which goes without saying, I am sure).

The four syntactic parameters, however, do not delimitate sentence types (or, syntactic construction types), they delimitate only groups of similar sentence types. For example, these are the possible syntactic constructions of 7, 3, 4, 3 the order of parameters is ${}^{o}L, {}^{i}L, {}^{o}W, {}^{i}W$:

/1/ 
/2/

/3/ 
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/5/
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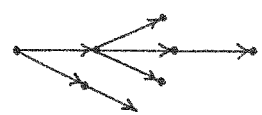
/7/ 
/8/

/9/
/10/

It is clear at the first sight that they differ structurally, although their syntactic parameters are the same. Isomorphism can be observed only among such constructions as for example some isomorphic forms of the type (1):

/11/
/12/

/13/
and so on.

But such cases have not been taken into account because the isomorphic forms of a type do not differ with regard to their syntactic structure.

Hence it follows that for a more exact and detailed delimitation of sentence structures (or, structures of syntactic constructions in general), another criterion should be found out. And the progressive numbering of the vertices provides us with such a criterion: on one hand, it preserves the information given by the syntactic parameters, and, on the other, it enables us to distinguish particular types of syntactic constructions even within the limits of the groups with the same syntactic parameters.

It is suitable to denote the root of a particular arborescence by a zero, and successively, all successors by the number of their predecessors to which the respective distinctive figures are added. (I say distinctive figures and not serial numbers, for this has nothing to do with any order which is irrelevant here; eventual differences in ordering show only different isomorphic forms of a particular structural type.) The root's zero may be omitted in the numbers of the successors. Thus, the successors of a root 0 are 1, 2, ..., *n*; possible successors of 1 are 11, 12, ..., 1*n*, their successors are 111, 112, ..., 11*n*, 121, 122, ..., 12*n*, 1*n*1, 1*n*2, ..., 1*nn*, etc. In this way we assign the respective hierarchic numbers to all vertices (i.e., in fact, tagmemes); and the hierarchic numbers exactly determine the positions of the tagmemes in the hierarchic structure of the given syntactic construction. Moreover, the hierarchic numbers assigned to the terminal tagmemes (i.e., to the tagmemes which are not further expanded) show all the simple paths leading from the root and, thus, delimitate exactly and unambiguously the structure of the whole syntactic construction, so that they may be utilized when defining it.

For example, the syntactic constructions delimitated roughly by the parameters 7, 3, 4, 3 (whose arborescences have been given above) are distinctively defined by the hierarchic numbers of their terminal tagmemes as:

/1/ 1, 21, 221, 231	/2/ 1, 21, 221, 31
/3/ 1, 211, 221, 3	/4/ 1, 211, 31, 32
/5/ 1, 211, 212, 31	/6/ 11, 121, 122, 131
/7/ 11, 121, 13, 21	/8/ 111, 112, 113, 121
/9/ 111, 112, 113, 21	/10/ 111, 21, 22, 23

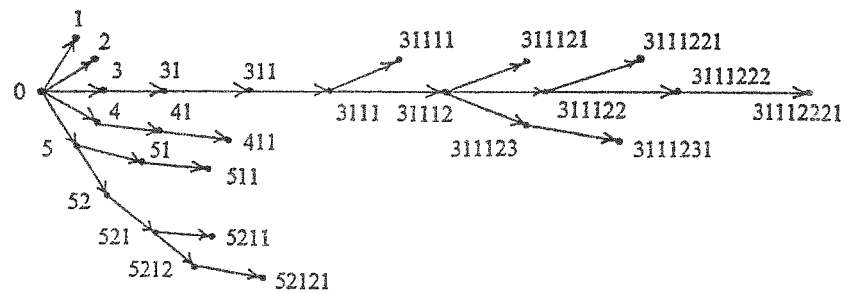
The structural difference of these syntactic constructions of the same group of 7, 3, 4, 3 becomes obvious especially in comparison with the isomorphic forms of the type (1):

/11/ 1, 211, 221, 23	/12/ 11, 121, 131, 2
/13/ 111, 121, 13, 2	and so on.

Now, let us take for an illustratively telling example the following sentence:

ucctamnyāyālay ko khāḍ (1) aur (2) dvārā dī gaī śaktiyõ par binā pratikūl prabhāv ḍāle sāsad vidhi dvārā kisī dūsre nyāyālay ko apne kṣetrādhikār kī sthānīy sīmāõ ke bhītar ucctamnyāyālay dvārā khāḍ (2) ke adhīn prayog kī jāne vālī sab athvā kinhī śaktiyõ kā prayog karne kī śakti de sakegī (Sāvidhān).

The respective arborescence is:



0 = *de sakegī* P 22,

1 = *sāsad* S 1,

2 = *vidhi dvārā* M 1,

3 = *śakti* O 1,

31 = *karne kī* M 52/412,

311 = *prayog* O 1,

3111 = *śaktiyõ kā* M 52/1,

31111 = *sab athvā kinhī* M 82 (meticulously *M 82+82*),

31112 = *prayog kī jāne vālī* M 1.421,

311121 = *ucctamnyāyālay dvārā* M 1,

311122 = *sīmāõ ke bhītar* M 1,

3111221 = *sthānīy* M 51,

3111222 = *kṣetrādhikār kī* M 52/1,

31112221 = *apne* M 831,

311123 = *khāḍ ... ke adhīn* M 1,

3111231 = *(2)* M 531,

4 = *nyāyālay ko* M 1,

41 = *dūsre* M 82,

411 = *kisī* M 82,

5 = *binā ... ḍāle* M 612,

51 = *prabhāv* O 1,

511 = *pratikūl* M 51,

52 = *śaktiyõ par* M 1,

521 = *dī gaī* M 31,

5211 = *ucctamnyāyālay ko* M 1,

5212 = *khāḍ ... dvārā* M 1,

52121 = *(1) aur (2)* M 531 (meticulously *M 531+531*).

The syntactic parameters of this sentence are 26, 8, 11, 5; but we know that there exist other structurally different syntactic constructions with the same parameters as well. Unambiguously, the sentence is defined by the hierarchic numbers of its terminal tagmemes, namely 1, 2, 31111, 311121, 3111221, 31112221, 3111231, 411, 511, 5211, 52121. Other isomorphic forms of this syntactic construction can lead to different hierarchic numbers, it is true, but their numeric structure must be the same, e.g. (to give you two extreme cases), 1, 2, 311, 411, 4211, 42121, 51111, 511121, 5111221, 5111231, 51112321, or 11111111, 1111112, 1111121, 111113, 11112, 21111, 2112, 221, 311, 4, 5; and this is substantial.

This is rather complicated, no doubt - but such is the syntactic structure of sentences and other syntactic constructions. Obviously, if there exists such a rich diversity of the syntactic structures of sentences, the notion of sentence is not very suitable for an exact work unless the diversity itself is the subject of investigation. As to me, I prefer to focus my attention to the syntagmas, especially to the endosyntagmas.

The Hindi syntax digested

Definition 1: An adequate interpretation and classification of a syntactic unit (tagmeme, syntagma, sentence) and a relevant generalization of the obtained result is its description.

Description rule 1: A tagmeme is described by the adequate description of its tagmemic function and tagmemic functor; a syntagma is described by the adequate description of its constituent tagmemes and its internal structure, i.e. the syntactic relationship between its constituent tagmemes; a sentence is described by the adequate description of its constituent syntagmas and its internal structure, i.e., the network of syntactic relationships among its constituent syntagmas.

Description rule 2: No grammaticals except copulas are relevant from the viewpoint of syntactic description.

Description rule 3: Homogeneous (or, coordinative) syntagmas should be held for simple tagmemes unless their constituent tagmemes are realized by functors of different classes or expanded further on.

Definition 2: A quantitative change of the structure of a syntactic unit (tagmeme, syntagma, sentence) is its generation.

Generation rule 1: There can be only one head of any dependent tagmeme; such two tagmemes and their hierarchic relationship form an endosyntagma.

Generation rule 2: There can be more tagmemes dependent on any head; such dependent tagmemes are mutually related exosyntagmatically only.

Generation rule 3: There can be only one root in an exosyntagma of any degree (both one-tailed and two-tailed); the root is the head of the three or more constituent tagmemes in one-tailed exosyntagmas and it is a mediatory tagmeme in two-tailed ones.

Definiton 3: A qualitative change of the structure of a syntactic unit (tagmeme, syntagma, sentence) is its transformation.

Transformation rule 1: By definition, any tagmemic functor may be transformed into Ø and 9 and vice versa, and into itself as well.

Transformation rule 2: Any tagmemic functor with a copula behaves like that without it, unless the aspect of verbality or transitivity is changed.

Transformation rule 3: The adjectivized and adverbized tagmemic functors behave as if not adjectivized or adverbized.

8 Basic vocabulary

Symbols

f	-	feminine
i	-	intransitive verb
m	-	masculine
*m**	-	masculine in the invariable *-ā*
p	-	plural
s	-	singular
t	-	ergative transitive verb
*t**	-	non-ergative transitive verb
'	-	inherent *-a-*
*	-	invariable adjective

A अ

akelā single, alone
aktūbar *m* October
ax'bār *m* news, newspaper
akhāḍ undivided, indivisible
akhil whole, all
aganit countless, innumerable
agar if
ag'lā forthcoming, next
agast *m* August
agni *f* fire
acānak suddenly
acchā good, well
achūt untouchable
ajīb strange, curious
ajñāt unknown
ajñān *m* ignorance
aṭal firm, steady
aṭh'hattar 78
aṭhāīs 28
aṭhānabe 98
aṭhārah 18
aṭhāvan 58
aṭhāsī 88
aṛ'tālīs 48
aṛ'tīs 38
aṛ'saṭh 68
aḍḍā *m* base, centre
aṛhāī 2 1/2
ataḥ hence
ati very, too
atithi *m* guest
atirikt additional, extra
–**ke a.** excepting
atyadhik excessive; excessively
atyāt excessive; much, very, very much
atyācār *m* oppression, tyranny
ath'vā or, or rather
adālat *f* court of justice
adbhut surprising, wonderful
adhik much, more
adhikār *m* power, right, privilege

adhikārī competent, authorized
adhikāś *m* majority
adhikāś, adhikāś'taḥ mostly, generally
adhiveśan *m* session, meeting, congress
adhyakṣ *m* chief, chairman, director
adhyakṣ'tā *f* lead, conduct, directorate
adhyayan *m* study, learning
adhyāpak *m* teacher, professor
an'paṛh illiterate
anāj *m* grain, corn
anāv'śyak unnecessary, useless
anivāry unavoidable; inevitable
anukaraṇ *m* imitation
anukūl convenient, favourable, suitable;
–**ke a.** conformably to, in accordance with
anugṛhīt grateful
anucit unfitting, improper
anudān *m* gift
anup'sthit absent
anup'sthiti *f* absence
anubhav *m* feeling, sentiment, experience
anubhūti *f* experience, knowledge
anumati *f* permission, assent
anumān *m* estimate, supposition
anuyāyī *m* follower, adherent
anurodh *m* request, solicitation
anuvād *m* translation
anuśāsan *m* order, discipline
anusādhān *m* research, investigation
anusār: –**ke anusār** according to
anek many
ann *m* food, grain
any other, another
any'thā otherwise
aparh uneducated, illiterate
ap'nā one's own
ap'nānā *t* to make one's own, to appropriate
ap'mān *m* disrespect, offence
ap'rādh *m* crime, guilt
ap'rādhī *m* criminal, guilty
aparicit unknown, unacquainted
ap'vād *m* exception
apīl *m* appeal
apekṣā *f* expectation, respect, relationship;
–**kī a.** with respect to, regarding
aprel, aprail *m* April
af'sar *m* officer, functionary
af'sos *m* sorrow, regret
ab now
abhāv *m* absence, want, shortage
abhinay *m* performance, acting
abhinetā *m** actor
abhinetrī *f* actress
abhilāṣā *f* wish, desire
abhivyakti *f* manifestation, phenomenon
abhī just now, immediately
abhyās *m* practice, habit, exercise
am'rīkā *m* America
amīr rich
ayogy unfit, incapable, unsuitable
ayogy'tā *f* unfitness, incapability
arī *f*, **are** *m* hello, hi, hey
arth *m* meaning, significance; wealth, profit

arth'vyav'sthā *f* economic situation
arth'śāstr *m* economy
arthāt or, that is to say
arpit dedicated
alag separate, detached, aside; separately, beside
alāvā: –ke alāvā with the exception of, save
av'dhi *f* period, term
avaśy certainly, surely, of course
av'sar *m* occasion, opportunity
av'sthā *f* state, condition, age
aviśvās *m* distrust, want of confidence, suspicion
aśikṣit uneducated, illiterate
asaty untrue, false; *m* untruth, falsehood
asābhav impossible
asādhāraṇ extraordinary, uncommon
astitv *m* existence, reality
aspatāl *m* hospital
assī 80
ahākār *m* egoism
ahĩsā *f* non-violence
ãk *m* sign, numeral, number
ãg *m* body, limb, part
ãg'rez, agrez *m* Englishman
ãg'rezī, ãgrezī English; *f* English language
ãt *m* end
ãtar *m* inward, interior; difference
ãt'rikṣ *m* space
ãtargat gone into or between, included, internal; **–ke ã.** within, inside
ãtarrāṣṭrīy international
ãtim last, final
ãdar inside, inwards, within; **–ke a.** in, into
ãdh'kār *m* darkness
ãdhā blind, dark
ãdherā *m* darkness
ãś *m* part, portion

Ā आ

ākarṣaṇ *m* attraction, drawing, gravitation
ākarṣit attracted, drawn
ākār *m* form, shape
ākāś *m* sky, heaven
ākāś'vāṇī *f* radio
ākramaṇ *m* attack, raid, aggression
ākramaṇ'kārī *m* aggressor
āxir last; at last, after all
āg *f* fire
āgaman *m* arrival, coming
āgāmī coming, future, to come
āge before, ahead; **–ke ā., –se ā.** ago, ahead
āgrah *m* persistency, obstinacy
āj today
āj'kal nowadays
āzād free, independent
āzādī *f* freedom, independence
ājñā *f* command, order, permission
āṭā *m* flour
āṭh 8
ātmā *f* soul
ādar *m* respect, honour, esteem
ādarś *m* ideal, mirror, model
ādi *m* beginning; etc.
ādikāl *m* initial period, outset

ādivāsī *m* aborigine
ādeś *m* command, instruction, direction
ādhā *m* half; half-, semi-
ādhār *m* basis, foundation, base
ādhunik contemporary, modern
ānā *i* to come, to arrive
āp you; he, she; self
āpatti *f* misfortune, objection
āfis *m* office
ābādī *f* inhabited place, common population
ām common, general; **ā. taur par** in general, commonly
ām'danī *f* income, revenue
āmãtrit invited
āy *f* income, revenue
āyāt *m* import
āyu *f* age
āyog *m* nomination; commission
āyojan *m* project, scheme; organisation, set-up
āyojit projected, set-up
ārãbh *m* beginning, commencement
ārām *m* comfort, coziness
ārop *m* planting; inculpation
ārthik economic
āloc'nā *f* criticism
āv'śyak necessary, indispensable
āv'śyak'tā *f* necessity
āvāz *f* voice
āśãkā *f* fear, uneasiness
āśā *f* hope
āścary *m* surprise, wonder
āśram *m* hermitage
āśvāsan *m* consolation, encouragement
ās'pās near-by, around; **–ke ā.** at, near, around
āsān easy
āsānī *f* easiness
ãkh *f* eye
ãt'rik inner, internal
ãdolan *m* movement
ãsū *m* tear

I इ

ikaṭṭhā united, unified; together
ik'tālīs 41
ik'tīs, ikk'tīs 31
ik'saṭh 61
ik'hattar 71
ikānabe 91
ikāvan 51
ikāsī 81
ikkīs 21
icchā *f* wish, desire
icchuk wishing, desirous
izzat *f* honour, reputation
it'nā this much, so many, as much as this
it'vār *m* Sunday
itihās *m* history
ityādi etc.
idhar here
in'kār *m* refusal
in'sān *m* man, human being
imārat *f* building
irādā *m* intention, purpose
ilāj *m* medical treatment
ilāvā: –ke ilāvā with the exception of, save

iśārā *m* sign, gesture
istemāl *m* use, application
ītazār, ītizār *m* waiting, looking for
īdriy *f* organ of sense, nerve

Ī ई

īrṣā *f* envy, jealousy
īśvar *m* god
īs'vī Christian; A.D.
īsāī *m* Christian
ĩdhan *m* fuel

U उ

ukt said, mentioned
ukti *f* speech, expression
ucit fitting, proper, suitable
ucc high
uṭh'nā *i* to rise
uṭhānā *t* to raise
uṛ'nā *i* to fly
ut'nā that much, so many, as much as that
utar'nā *i* to descend, to go down
utār'nā *t* to take down
uttam excellent, super
uttar *m* answer; north
uttar'dāyitv *m* responsibility
uttar'dāyī responsible
uttejan *m* encouragement, stimulation
utpatti *f* origin, production
utpann produced, arisen
utpādan *m* production
utsav *m* holiday, festival
utsāh *m* enthusiasm
udās sad
udāharaṇ *m* example
udāharaṇ'taḥ, udāharaṇārth for instance
udghāṭan *m* commencement, inauguration
uddeśy *m* purpose, intention
udyog, udyog'dhadhā *m* industry
udhar there
un'cās 49
un'tālīs 39
un'tīs 29
un'saṭh 59
un'hattar 69
unāsī 79
unnat lifted, raised, advanced, developed
unnati *f* advancement, development
unnīs 19
up'grah *m* satellite
up'drav *m* chaos, riot, rebellion
up'nyās *m* novel
up'mātrī *m* vice-minister
up'yukt used, applied
up'yog *m* use, application
up'yogī usable, applicable
up'rokt aforesaid
up'lakṣ *m* occasion; **–ke u., –ke u. mẽ** on the occasion of
up'labdh obtained, earned
up'labdhi *f* attainment, acquirement
up'vās *m* fast, hunger-strike
up'sthit present
up'sthiti *f* presence

upādhi *f* title, rank, degree
upāy *m* means, measure
upekṣā *f* contempt, disdain
ummīd, ummed *f* hope
ummīd'vār, ummed'vār *m* candidate, nominee
umr *f* age
urdū *f* the Urdu language
ulaṭ'nā *i* to turn oneself; *t* to turn something
ullikhit mentioned, quoted
ullekh *m* mention, quotation
ullekh'nīy mentionable
ũg'lī *f* finger

Ū ऊ

ūpar high up; **–ke ū.** above
ũcā high

Ṛ ऋ

ṛṇ *m* debt
ṛtu *m* season

E ए

ek one
ekaṛ *m* acre
ek'tā *f* unity
ekatr together
ek'dam suddenly, at once
ek'mātr unique; only, merely
ek sau 100
eśiyā *m* Asia
eśiyāī asiatic, asian

AI ऐ

aitihāsik historic
aisā such, like this

O ओ

oṭh *m* lip
or *f* side, direction; **–kī o.** in the direction of
õṭh *m* lip

AU औ

audyogik industrial
aur and; other, another
aurat *f* woman

K / Q क / क़

kaī some, a few
kakṣā *f* class, degree
kaccā raw, crude, unripe, imperfect
kaṭhin difficult
kaṭhin'tā, kaṭhināī *f* difficulty
kaṭhor hard, severe, strict
kaṭhor'tā *f* hardness, severity, strictness
kaṛ'vā bitter
kaṛā hard
kaṇ *m* particle, molecule, granule

kathan *m* speech, declaration
kathā *f* tale, narration
qadam *m* step, trace
kanyā *f* girl
kapaṭ *m* cheat, fraud
kap'ṛā *m* cloth, dress;
kap'ṛe *mp* clothes, wear
kab when
kabhī sometimes
kam few, little;
k. se k. at least
kam'zor weak
kam'zorī *f* weakness
kam'rā *m* room
kamal *m* lotus
kamānā *t* to earn, to gain
kamī *f* lack, want
qamīz *f* shirt
kameṭī *f* committee
kar *m* tax
kar'nā *t* to do, to make
qarīb almost, nearly
karoṛ, k'roṛ *m* 10,000,000
qarz *m* debt, loan
kartavy *m* duty, obligation
karm *m* activity; fate, destiny
karm'cārī *m* functionary, official
kal yesterday, tomorrow;
bītī k. yesterday,
āgāmī k. tomorrow
kalā *f* art
kalākār *m* artist
kalp'nā *f* idea, fantasy
kalyāṇ *m* happiness, prosperity
kavi *m* poet
kavitā *f* poem, poetry
kaṣṭ *m* trouble, difficulty, inconvenience
kah'nā *t* to say, to speak
kahānī *f* short story
kahā where
kāṭh *m* throat; voice
kādhā *m* shoulder
kāp'nī *f* company
kā *ms,* **kī** *fsp,* **ke** *mp,* etc. "genitive, adjectivizer"
kāġaz *m* paper
kāṭ'nā *t* to cut
kān *m* ear
qānūn *m* law
kāfī sufficient; enough
kām *m* work, business; love
kām'nā *f* wish, desire, congratulation
qāyam controlled, organised
kār'xānā *m* factory
kāraṇ *m* cause;
–ke k. because of
kār'ravāī, kār'vāī *f* action, activity
kāry *m* work
kāry'kartā, kāry'karttā *m* worker, functionary, agent
kāry'kārī executive
kāry'kāl *m* working time
kāry'kram *m* programme
kāry'vāhī *f* action, activity
kāryālay *m* office
kāl *m* time
kālā black
kālij, kālej *m* college
kāvy *m* poetry
kā̃gres *f* congress
kā̃ṭā *m* thorn
kā̃ḍ *m* chapter, part

ki that; or
kit'nā how much, how many
kitāb *f* book
kinārā *m* shore, border
kidhar where
kifāyat *f* sufficiency
kirāyā *m* hire, rent
qilā *m* fort, fortress
kiśor *m* minor, adolescent
kisān *m* peasant, farmer
qism *f* kind, sort, type
qismat *f* fate
qissā *m* tale, story
kĩcit a little, a bit of
kĩtu but, however
kĩṭāṇu *m* microbe, bacterium
kĩṛā *m* insect, worm
qīmat *f* price
kīrti, kīrtti *f* glory
kuav'sar *m* trouble, mishap, ill luck
kuā̃ *m* well
kuch something, some, a bit of
kuṭiyā *f* shanty, hut
kuṭũb *m* family
kuttā *m* dog
kumār *m* boy, stripling, single
kumārī *f* girl, virgin
kur'sī *f* chair
kul *m* clan, kin
kul all;
k. milākar all together
kūā̃ *m* well
kūd'nā *i* to jump, to skip
kṛt'jñ grateful
kṛpā *f* kindness, favour; pardon
kṛṣak *m* farmer, peasant, ploughman
kṛṣi *f* agriculture
keval only
kẽdr *m* centre
kai how much
qaid *f* arrest
qaidī *m* prisoner
kaisā how, what kind of
ko "dative or accusative marker"
koī somebody, anybody
kot'vāl *m* chief of the police
konā *m* corner
koy'lā *m* coal
kolāhal *m* noise
kośiś *f* effort
kaun who, what kind of
kyā what, what kind of; whether, "question introducer"
kyõ why
kyõkar how
kyõki because
krā̃ti *f* revolution
krā̃tikārī revolutionary
kriyā *f* action, activity; verb
krodh *m* anger
kṣaṇ *m* moment, short while
kṣati *f* decrease, damage
kṣamā *f* excuse, forgiveness
kṣetr *m* field; domain

KH / X ख / ख़

xazānā *m* treasury, strong box
khaṛā stand-up, erected, vertical
xatam, xat'm *m* end
xat'rā *m* fear, danger
xabar *f* news
xayāl, x'yāl *m* idea, thought

xarīd'nā *t* to buy
xarc *m* expenses, outlay
khāḍ *m* chapter, part
xān'dān *m* family, dynasty
khānā *t* to eat
xālī empty
xās special, particular;
x. taur se in particular, above all
khiṛ'kī *f* window
khilāṛī *m* player, sportsman
khilānā *t* to feed
khĩc'nā *t* to pull, to draw up
xud self
khul'nā *i* to open up, to be open
xuś pleased, satisfied
xuśī *f* pleasure, satisfaction
xūn *m* blood
xūb good, pretty, beautiful
khet *m* field
khetī *f* agriculture
khed *m* sorrow, sadness
khel *m* play, sport
khel'kūd *m* sport, recreation
khel'nā *i* to play, to divert;
t to play at
khoj'nā *t* to seek, to look for
khol'nā *t* to open

G / Ġ ग / ग़

gaz *m* yard
gaṛ'baṛ *m* disorder, confusion
gaṇ'tātr *m* republic
gaṇit *m*, **gaṇit'śāstr** *m* mathematics, arithmetic
gat gone, past
garam, gar'm warm, hot
gar'mī *f* warmth, heat;
f, **gar'miyā** *fp* summer
ġarīb poor
ġalat, ġal't mistaken, erroneous, incorrect
ġal'tī *f* mistake, error
gãbhīr deep, serious
gãbhīr'tā *f* deepness, seriousness
gāṛī *f* car, wagon, cart
gānā *t* to sing
gāy *f* cow
gãv *m* village
gir'nā *i* to fall down
giraftār arrested
gilās *m* glass, tumbler
gīt *m* song
guzar'nā *i* to go by, to pass, to elapse
guṇ *m* quality
guru *m* spiritual teacher
guruvār *m* Thursday
ġulām *m* slave
ġulāmī *f* slavery
gyārah 11
grahaṇ *m* getting possession of, taking, reception
grãth *m* book, volume
grām *m* village
grāmīṇ rural, country
grīṣm *m* summer, heat

GH घ

ghaṭ'nā *f* event, happening
ghab'rānā *i* to feel uneasy, to be disquieted; *t* to make uneasy, to disquiet
ghar *m* house
ghāṭā *m* bell, hour
ghātak killing, pernicious;
m murderer, malefactor
ghāyal wounded
ghī *m* clarified butter
ghus'nā *i* to penetrate
ghūm'nā *i* to turn round, to wander, to walk, to stroll
ghṛṇā *f* disgust
ghoṛā *m* horse
ghoṣ'nā *f* declaration
ghoṣit declared

C च

cakkar *m* circle, wheel, whirl
cakkā *m* wheel, circle
cakh'nā *t* to taste
cacerā: c. bhāī *m* cousin, son of the father's brother
caṭṭān *f* rock, cliff
caṛh'nā *i* to rise, to advance
caṛhānā *t* to raise
catur intelligent, clever
caturth the fourth
cabūt'rā *m* platform, tribune
camak'nā *i* to shine
camac, cam'cā, cammac *m* spoon
camatkār *m* miracle, wonder, astonishment
caraṇ *m* foot
caritr *m* habit, practice, behaviour
carcā *f* conversation, talk, tittle-tattle
cal'nā *i* to walk, to march
calānā *t* to set going, to set in motion
cavālīs 44
cādr *m* moon
cā, cāy *f* tea
cācā *m** uncle, father's brother
cācī *f* aunt, wife of the father's brother
cār 4
cālīs 40
cālū usual, common, usable
cāval *m* rice
cāh'nā *t* to want, to wish
cāhie, cāhiye it is necessary
cāhe - cāhe either - or
cãd *m* moon
cãdī *f* silver
cikitsā *f* medical treatment
ciṭṭhī *f* letter
ciṛiyā *f* bird
citr *m* picture, painting
cillānā *i* to shout, to scream
cihn *m* sign
cĩtan *m* thought, cogitation
cĩtā *f* worry, concern
cĩtit worried, concerned
cīkh'nā *t* to taste
cīz *f* thing, affair
cīnī *f* china-ware; sugar
–cuk'nā *i* to end, to finish
cun'nā *t* to pick out, to elect
cunāv *m* election
cup silent, still; **cup-cāp** silent; silently, furtively
curānā *t* to steal
cūhā *m* rat

cūhī *f* mouse
cũki because, for
cetāv'nī *f* announcement, information
ceh'rā *m* face
coṭ *f* blow, wound
cor *m* thief
corī *f* theft
caugunā quadruple
cauthā the fourth
cauthāī *f* the fourth part, quarter
caudah 14
caubīs 24
caurānabe 94
caurāsī 84
cauvan 54
causaṭh 64
cauhattar 74
caũtīs 34

CH छ

cha 6
chaṭā, chaṭhā the sixth
chattīs 36
chappan 56
chabbīs 26
chātī *f* chest
chātr *m* pupil, school-boy
chātrā *f* school-girl
chānā *i* to be extended, to be spread, to be covered, to be roofed; *t* to extend, to spread, to cover, to roof
chi fie
chip'nā *i* to hide, to disappear
chiyānabe 96
chiyālīs 46
chiyāsaṭh 66
chiyāsī 86
chihattar 76
chīn'nā *t* to pull, to snatch
chuṭṭī *f* leave, holiday, vacations
churā *m*, **churī** *f* knife
chūṭ'nā *i* to get free, to get rid of
chūnā *t* to touch
cheṛ'nā *t* to touch, to annoy, to stir up
chok'ṛā *m* boy
chok'ṛī *f* girl
choṭā small, little
choṛ'nā *t* to let hold, to let go, to let be
choṛ'kar excepting

J / Z ज / ज़

jagat *m* world
jagah *f* place; **–kī j.** instead of
jaṭil complicated, intricate, difficult
jan *mp*, **jan'tā** *f* people
jan'varī *f* January
jan'sākhyā *f* number of inhabitants
jan'sādhāraṇ *m* people, population
janm *m* birth
janm'din *m* birthday
janm'sthān *m* birthplace
jab when
zabar'dast strong, powerful
zabar'dastī *f* strength, power, force; forcibly

zabān *f* language
jamā * gathered, entire
zamānā *m* time, epoch
zamīn *f* earth, soil
jay *f* victory; **–kī j.** long live
zarā a little; please (with an imperative)
zarūr surely, necessarily
zarūrat *f* necessity, need
zarūrī necessary, obligatory
jal *m* water
jal'nā *i* to burn, to be on fire
jalānā *t* to burn, to scorch
jald quick, swift
jaldī *f* quickness, speed
javān young
javānī *f* youth
javāb *m* answer
jahāz *m* ship, boat; **havāī j.** *m* aeroplane
jahā where
jāgal *m* jungle, waste land
jāg'lī wild
jātu *m* animal, creature
jāṛā *m* winter, chill; **jāṛo mẽ** in winter
jāti *f* caste
jān *f* consciousness; life, soul
jān'nā *t* to know, to be aware of
jān'var *m* animal, beast
jānā *i* to go, to depart
jārī common, current
jãc *f* inquiry, questioning, examination
jit'nā which much, which many
jidhar where
zimmedār responsible
zimmedārī *f* responsibility
zilā *m* district
zĩd'gī *f* life
zīdā * living, live
jī *m* soul, heart; "honorific", Mr.
jīt'nā *t* to win, to gain a victory
jīnā *i* to live
jībh *f* tongue
jīv *m* soul, life; living being
jīv'jātu *m* living being; *mp* animal kingdom, insects
jīvan *m* life
jīvit living, live
juṭ'nā, juṛ'nā *i* to join, to unite
julāī *f* July
julūs *m* manifestation, demonstration
zulm *m* violence, oppression
jūtā *m* boot, shoe
jūtī *f* shoe, slipper
jūn *m* June
jeb *m* pocket
jel *m* prison, jail
jaisā which such
jo who, what; if
joṛ'nā *t* to put together, to join
zor *m* strength, energy
jñāt known
jñān *m* knowledge
zyādā more; **z. se z.** at most
jyõ as, so

JH झ

jhag'ṛā *m* quarrel
jhalak'nā *i* to shine
jhãḍā *m* flag
jhuk'nā *i* to bow, to bend down
jhop'ṛī, jhõp'ṛī *f* shanty, hut

Ṭ ट

ṭak'rānā *i* to strike against, to thrust on, to stumble
ṭan *m* ton
ṭal'nā *i* to step back, to recede
ṭāl'nā *t* to retire, to draw back
ṭãg *f* leg
ṭãg'nā *t* to hang, to suspend
ṭikaṭ *m* ticket
ṭikā *m* sectarian mark; inoculation, vaccination
ṭuk'ṛā *m* bit, piece
ṭūṭ'nā *i* to crack, to break, to tear

ṬH ठ

ṭhahar'nā *i* to remain, to wait
ṭhãḍā cold, cool
ṭhīk correct, right, due
ṭhīk-ṭhāk okay
ṭhekā *m* contract, lease
ṭhekedār *m* renter, tenant

Ḍ ड

ḍabbā *m* strong box, wagon
ḍar *m* fear, anxiety
ḍar'nā *i* to be afraid, to have a fear
ḍairekṭar *m* director
ḍāk *m* post, mail
ḍāk'xānā, ḍāk'ghar *m* post-office
ḍākū *m* robber
ḍākṭar *m* doctor
ḍāl'nā *t* to put into, to pour
ḍig'rī, ḍigrī *f* degree
ḍibbā see *ḍabbā*
ḍūb'nā *i* to sink into water, to drown
ḍeṛh 1 1/2
ḍrāivar *m* driver

ḌH ढ

ḍhak'nā *t* to cover
ḍhãg *m* manner, method, style
ḍhāī 2 1/2
ḍhũḍh'nā, ḍhũṛh'nā *t* to seek, to search, to find

T त

tak as far as, as much as, until; even, quite
tak'līf *f* trouble, inconvenience
taṭ *m* shore, waterside
taṛap'nā *i* to be discomposed, to be anxious, to be up
tatv, tattv *m* substance, essence, element, factor

tathā and; likewise, as also
tan *m* body
tab then
tay *m* decision
tar'kārī *f* vegetables
taraf *f* side, direction;
–kī t. to, in the direction of
tarah *f* kind, sort, manner;
–kī t. like, equally with
tarīqā *m* manner, method
taruṇ young, youthful;
m young man
taruṇāī *f* youth, adolescence
taruṇī *f* girl
tark *m* judgement, proof
talāś *f* quest, search
tasvīr *f* picture
tah'sīl *f* region
tãdurust healthy, robust
tãdurustī *f* health
tāī *f* aunt, wife of the father's brother
tāū *m* father's brother
tāqat *f* strength, power
tāki so that, in order that
tān'nā *t* to draw, to strain
tāyā see *tāū*
tār *m* wire, cable; telegraph, telegram
tārā *m* star
tārīx *f* date
tālāb *m* pond
tigunā threefold, triplex
tit'nā that much, so many, as much as that
tithi *f* date
tir'pan 53
tir'saṭh 63
tiraskār *m* offence, disdain
tirānabe 93
tirāsī 83
tihattar 73
tihāī *f* the third part
tīn 3
tīrth *m* pilgrimage place
tīvr sharp, keen, piquant
tīs 30
tīs'rā the third
tum you
tum'hārā your
turāt soon, promptly, at once
tul'nā *f* comparison
tul'nātmak comparative
taiyār ready, prepared
taiyārī *f* preparation, readiness
tai'rnā *i* to swim
tū you, thou
tūfān *m* tempest, thunderstorm
ṭṛtīy the third
teīs 23
tez sharp, keen, spiced
tezī *f* sharpness, keenness, piquantness
terah 13
terā your, thine
tel *m* oil, rock-oil
tẽtālīs 43
tẽtīs 33
tai see *tay*
to then, thus, therefore; "intensifier"
toṛnā *t* to break, to tear
taur *m* manner;
is t. se thus, in this way

tyāg *m* renouncement, abandonment, abdication
tyõ thus, in this manner
tvacā *f* skin, epidermis

TH थ

thak'nā *i* to get tired
thakānā *t* to tire, to wear
thakāvat *f* fatigue, weariness
thānā *m* police-station
thānedār *m* chief of a police-station
thoṛā small, little; a little, a bit

D द

dakṣ skilful, dexterous
dakṣ'tā *f* skill, dexterity
dakṣiṇ *m* south
daftar *m* office
dabānā *t* to press, to suppress
dabāv *m* pressure
daman *m* oppression
dayā *f* pity, compassion
dar'vāzā *m* door
daridr poor
dard *m* pain
darśan *m* look, view, philosophy; *mp* call, visit
dal *m* detachment, squad, party
davā *f* medicament, medicine
davāxānā *m* pharmacy, chemist's
daśā *f* state of affairs, situation
das 10
dahī *m* yoghurt
dāḍ *m* stick, rod; punishment
dātā *m* giver, donor
dādā *m* paternal grandfather
dādī *f* paternal grandmother
dān *m* gift, donation
dām *mp* price
dāyā right;
dāye on the right, to the right
dāridry *m* poverty
dārś'nik philosophic; *m* philosopher
dāl *m* cooked pulses
dāvā *m* pretension, title, right
dā̃t *m* tooth
dikh'nā *i* to be seen, to appear
dikh'lāī *f* show, demonstration
dikh'lānā *t* to show, to point
dikhāī *f* show, appearance;
d. denā *t* to be seen, to appear
dikhānā *t* to show, to point
din *m* day
dinā̃k *m* date
dimāġ *m* brain
dil *m* heart
dil'casp interesting
dil'caspī *f* interest
dilānā *t* to hand over, to transmit
divas *m* day, feast, memorable day, jubilee
diśā *f* side, direction
disābar *m* December
dīkh'nā see *dikh'nā*
dīp *m* lamp, lantern
dīrgh long
dīvār *f* wall
dukān *f* shop

dukh *m* pain, worry, torment, sorrow
dukhī worried, tormented, dejected
dugunā double, twofold
duniyā *f* world
dub'lā weak, thin
durghaṭ'nā *f* accident, disaster
durbal weak
durbal'tā *f* weakness
dul'han, dul'hin *f* bride, newly married woman
dul'hā *m* bridegroom, newly married man
duśman *m* enemy
duhrānā *t* to repeat
dūkān see *dukān*
dūdh *m* milk
dūr distant; far off
dūrī *f* distance
dūlhā see *dul'hā*
dūs'rā the second
dṛṛh firm, steady
dṛṣṭi *f* look, view
dṛṣṭikoṇ *m* point of view
dekh'nā *t* to see, to look
denā *t* to give
der, derī *f* delay, long time
dev *m* god
dev'tā *f* god, deity
devī *f* goddess;
d. jī lady, madam
deś *m* country
deśī inland
do 2
dogunā see *dugunā*
doṣ *m* mistake, fault, guilt
doṣī guilty, culpable
dost *m* friend
dostī *f* friendship
doh'rānā see *duh'rānā*
dauṛ'nā *i* to run
daurbaly *m* weakness
dravy *m* object, article, matter, substance, fortune, money
dvār *m* door, gate
dvārā: –ke d. by, by means of
dvitīy the second

DH ध

dhan *m* wealth, riches
dhany'vād *m* thanks; thank you
dhar'tī *f* earth, soil
dharm *m* religion, order, morality
dhātu *f* element, metal, mineral
dhāraṇ *m* possession, receiving, acceptation
dhār'ṇā *f* memory, intellect, esprit
dhārā *f* flow, stream; edge; paragraph
dhārmik religious, moral
dhīmā still, weak, quiet
dhīraj *m* patience
dhīrā slow, quiet;
dhīre slowly, gently
dhuā̃, dhūā̃ *m* smoke, fume
dhūp *f* sultry sunshine
dhonā *t* to wash, to rinse
dhyān *m* attention, forethought
dhvani *f* sound

N न

na no, not, don't
nagar *m* town
nagar'pālikā *f* municipality
naz'dīk near, close-by;
–**ke n.** at, near, by
nazar, naz'r *f* look, view
natījā *m* effect, consequence
nadī *f* river
nabbe 90
namak *m* salt
namaskār *m* bow, greeting, salutation; how do you do, hello
namaste: n. jī how do you do, hello
namūnā *m* sample, model, type
nayā new
navābar *m* November
navāsī 89
navīn new, modern
naṣṭ destroyed, ruined
nahar, nah'r *f* irrigation canal
nahānā *i* to bathe
nahĩ no, not, don't;
n. to otherwise
nāg'rik *m* citizen
nāc'nā *i* to dance
nāṭak *m* dramatic piece
nātā *m* kinship, affinity
nātin *f* granddaughter, daughter's daughter
nātī *m* grandson, daughter's son
nānā *m** maternal grandfather
nānī *f* maternal grandmother
nām *m* name
nāmak, nām'zad named, by name, nominee
nārā *m* slogan
nārī *f* woman
nāśtā *m* breakfast
nikaṭ near, close; near-by;
–**ke n.** at, near, by
nikal'nā *i* to get out, to step out
nikāl'nā *t* to take out, to put out
nigam *m* municipal corporation
nij, nijī own, one's own
ninānabe 99
nimātraṇ *m* invitation
nimātrit invited
nimn'likhit mentioned below
niyātraṇ *m* management, procedure, control
niyam *m* rule, regulation
niyukt designated, appointed, nominated
niyukti *f* designation, appointment, nomination
niyog *m* appointment, nomination, decree
nirastrīkaraṇ *m* disarmament
nirātar continual, perpetual; always, all the time
nirāś desperate, hopeless
nirāśā *f* despair, hopelessness
nirīkṣaṇ *m* oversight, supervision, surveillance
nirṇay *m* decision
nirdhan poor, lacking means
nirdhārit decided, resolved
nirbhar dependent, conditional
nirmāṇ *m* building up, formation
niryāt *m* export
nirvācan *m* election
nirvācit elected
nivās *m* seat, residence
nivās'sthān *m* place of residence, domicile
nivāsī *m* inhabitant, resident
niścay *m* decision, resolve;
n. hī decidedly, no doubt
niścit decided, fixed
niśśastrīkaraṇ, niḥśastrīkaraṇ *m* disarmament
nīcā low;
nīce down;
ke n. below, under
nīti *f* politics
nīlā blue
nĩd *f* sleep
nṛty *m* dance
ne by, "ergative"
netā *m* leader
netṛtv *m* leadership
naitik political
nau 9
naukar *m* servant, employee
nauk'rī *f* service, occupation, profession
nyāy *m* right, justice, law
nyāyādhīś *m* judge
nyāyālay *m* court of law, tribunal

P प

pakaṛ'nā *t* to hold, to catch
pakānā *t* to cook
pakkā cooked, ripe, perfect
pakṣ *m* wing, side, party
pakṣī *m* bird
pac'pan 55
pac'hattar 75
pacānabe 95
pacās 50
pacāsī 85
pacīs 25
paṛ'nā *i* to fall, to tumble; to have to, must, "operator"
paṛos *m* neighbourhood
paṛosī *m* neighbour
paṛh'nā *t* to read, to learn
paṛhāī *f* study, learning, tuition
paṛhānā *t* to give lessons, to instruct
patan *m* fall, drop, failure, decline
pat'lā thin, narrow
pat'lūn *m* trousers
patā *m* trace, address
pati *m* master, husband
patit fallen, debased
patthar *m* stone
patnī *f* wife
patr *m* leaf, sheet, letter, newspaper
patr'kār *m* journalist
path *m* way, path
pad *m* foot; post, rank
padārth *m* object, thing
pady *m* poetry
padhār'nā *i* to come, to go, to walk
par on, upon; but
par'kīy somebody else's
par'dādā *m** paternal great-grandfather
par'dādī *f* paternal great-grandmother
par'nānā *m** maternal great-grandfather
par'nānī *f* maternal great-grandmother
par'māṇu *m* atom

par'rāṣṭr *m* foreign country
par'sõ the day before yesterday, the day after tomorrow;
bītā p. the day before yesterday,
āgāmī p. the day after tomorrow
paraspar mutual; mutually
parātu but, however
parãp'rā *f* tradition, progression
parājay *f* defeat
parājit defeated
parādhīn dependent
parādhīntā *f* dependence
parāmarś *m* forethought, judgement, advice
parāyā somebody else's
paricay *m* cognisance, acquaintance
paricit known, familiar
pariṇām *m* result, effect, consequence
pariṇām'svarūp consequently;
–ke p. owing to, in consequence of
paribhāṣā *f* definition
parivartan, parivarttan *m* change, transformation
parivartit, parivarttit changed, transformed
parivār *m* family
pariṣad *f* assembly
paristhiti *f* situation, circumstances
parīkṣaṇ *m* research, proof
parīkṣā *f* examination
pareśān discomposed, anxious
paryāpt sufficient, abundant
parvat *m* mountain
pavitr clean, pure, immaculate
paścāt afterwards, later on;
–ke p. after
paścim *m* West
paścimī western, occidental
pasãd agreeable, pleasant
pah'cān'nā *t* to recognize, to be acquainted with
pahan'nā *t* to wear, to put on
pah'lā the first;
pah'le formerly, once;
–ke p., –se p. ago, before, prior to
pahār *m* mountain, hill
pahicān'nā see *pah'cān'nā*
pahin'nā see *pahan'nā*
pahũc'nā *i* to arrive, to reach
pākti *f* line, row
pācam the fifth
pācāyat *m* village council
pāḍit *m* scholar
pādrah 15
pākistān *m* Pakistan
pāgal *m* madman, crazy fellow
pāṭh *m* lesson, lecture
pāṭhak *m* lecturer, lector
pāṭh'śālā *f* school
pātr *m* vessel, vase; personage
pānā *t* to get, to obtain; to may, to can, "operator"
pānī *m* water
pāp *m* sin
pāpī *m* sinner
pār *m* the other shore
pārasparik mutual
pārṭī *f* party
pās near, close by;
–ke p. at, near, by
pãc 5
pãc'vā the fifth
pãv *m* foot

pich'lā hinder, posterior, last
pitā *m** father
pīche at the back, aback;
–ke p. behind, beyond
pīḍā, pīṛā *f* pain
pīḍit, pīṛit tormented, vexed, tortured, suffering from pain
pīṛhī *f* generation
pīnā *t* to drink, to smoke
pīlā yellow
pukār'nā *t* to call, to shout
putr *m* son
putrī *f* daughter
punaḥ anew, again, afterwards
puraskār *m* prize, honour
purānā ancient
puruṣ *m* man, male
pulis *f* police
puṣṭi *f* sustenance, support
pustak *f* book
pust'kālay *m* library
pūch'nā *t* to ask, to ask questions
pūjā *f* worship, adoration, offering
pūrā, pūrṇ full, complete
pūrti, pūrtti *f* accomplishment, fulfilment, realization
pūrv *m* East, Orient
pūrv former;
–ke p. ago, before
–pūrvak "adverbizer"
pūrvī eastern, oriental
pūrvokt aforesaid
pũjī *f* capital
pũjīpati *m* capitalist
pṛthak separate, detached; separately, apart
pṛthvī *f* earth
pṛṣṭh *m* page
peṭ *m* stomach, belly
peṛ *m* tree
peś in front (of), before
paidā born, produced
paimānā *m* measure, gauge
pair *m* foot
paisā *m* cent of a rupee;
paise *mp* money
paĩtālīs 45
paĩtīs 35
paĩsaṭh 65
potā *m* grandson, the son's son
potī *f* granddaughter, the son's daughter
posṭ *f* mail, post
posṭ-āfis *m* post-office
paune three fourths, one fourth less
pyār *m* love
pyārā dear, beloved
pyālā *m* cup, glass, tumbler
pyās *f* thirst
prakaṭ clear, plain, evident
prakār *m* kind, sort, manner;
–ke p. like, such as
prakāś *m* light, bright shine
prakāśan *m* edition, publication
prakāśan'gṛh *m* publishing house
prakāśit published
prakṛti *f* nature
pragati *f* progress
pragatiśīl progressive
pracalit current, customary, habitual
pracār *m* usage, propaganda
prajā *f* population, people, inhabitants
prajātātr *m* democracy, republic

praṇām *m* bow, salutation
prati *f* copy
pratikriyā *f* reaction
pratijñā *f* promise, vow
pratidin daily, day by day
pratinidhi *m* representative
pratibādh *m* obstacle, limitation, restriction
pratibhā *f* intellect, talent, erudition
pratiyogitā *f* competition, rivalry
pratirakṣā *f* defence
prativarṣ every year
prativādī *m* antagonist, opponent
pratiśat per cent
pratiṣṭhā *f* glory, honour
pratīk *m* symbol
pratīkṣā *f* waiting, expectation
pratīt evident, manifest
pratyakṣ visible, evident
pratyek each, every
pratham the first, fundamental, cardinal
pradarśan *m* display, demonstration
pradarś'nī *f* exposition
pradān *m* gift, donation
pradeś *m* province, federal state
pradhān foremost, prime, principal; **p. mātrī** *m* prime minister
prabādh *m* organisation, arrangement, establishment
prabhāv *m* influence, effect
prabhāvit influenced
pramāṇ *m* evidence, proof
pramukh leading, foremost, principal
prayatn *m* effort, attempt
prayās *m* effort, trouble, labour
prayukt used, applied
prayog *m* use, application
pravaktā *m* speaker, spokesman
pravāh *m* flow, stream, current
pravṛtti *f* inclination, tendency
praveś *m* coming, entry, entrance
praśāsā *f* praise
praśāsak *m* chief, manager, administrator
praśāsan *m* managing, administration
praśikṣaṇ *m* instruction, tuition
praśn *m* question
prasann pleased
prasann'tā *f* contentment
prasāg *m* connection, context
prasiddh renowned, famous
prastāv *m* proposal, suggestion
prastāvit, prastut proposed, suggested, mentioned
prasthān *m* departure
prācīn ancient
prāṇ *m* breath; *mp* life
prāṇī *m* animal, living creature
prātaḥ, prātaḥkāl *m* morning
prāpt obtained, received
prāpti *f* obtainment, acquisition
prāyaḥ often, mostly, almost
prārabh *m* beginning
prārth'nā *f* desire, wish
prãt *m* province, region
priy dear
prem *m* love
premī *m* lover; amateur
prer'ṇā *f* encouragement, stimulation

prerit encouraged, stimulated
preṣit sent, transmitted
protsāhan *m* encouragement, instigation
prauṛh adult, adept

PH / F फ / फ़

phaṭ'nā *i* to crack, to burst
far'varī *f* February
phal *m* fruit, effect
phal'svarūp consequently; **–ke ph.** owing to, because of
fasal, fas'l *f* harvest, crop
fāy'dā *m* advantage, profit
phir then, afterwards, again, still; **ph. bhī** anyhow, all the same
phir'nā *i* to turn, to move round, to walk, to saunter
film *mf* film
phupherā: ph. bhāī *m* cousin, the father's sister's son
phūṭ'nā *i* to break, to crack
phūphā *m* uncle, the father's sister's husband
phūphī *f* aunt, the father's sister
phūl *m* flower
phūl'nā *i* to blossom
phek'nā *t* to throw
phail'nā *i* to spread, to be extended
phoṛ'nā *t* to break
fauj *f* army, troops
frãs *m* France
frãsīsī French; *m* Frenchman; *f* French language

B ब

baġīcā *m* garden
bac'nā *i* to guard oneself, to save oneself, to refrain
bacānā *t* to guard, to save
baccā *m* child
baj'nā *i* to sound
baṛā big, great
baṛh'nā *i* to grow, to increase, to advance
baṛhānā *t* to enlarge, to expand, to aggrandize
batānā *t* to say, to tell
battīs 32
bad'nām infamous, dishonourable
bad'nāmī *f* infamy, dishonour
badal'nā *i* to turn into, to vary, to grow into; *t* to change, to transform, to exchange
bad'lā *m* change, exchange; **–ke bad'le** instead of
ban *m* wood, forest
ban'nā *i* to become, to be made, to be built
banānā *t* to make, to form
bayālīs 42
bayāsī 82
bar'bād ruined, destroyed, spoiled
bar'bādī *f* ruin, destruction, wreck
bar'sāt *f* rains, monsoon
barābar alike, similar; **–ke b.** like
bal *m* strength, power
bal'vān strong, powerful
balki but, also, on the other hand, nay more

bas *m* power, influence
bas sufficient; enough, that will do
bas'nā *i* to reside, to inhabit
bahattar 72
bahan, bahin *f* sister
bah'noī *m* brother-in-law, the sister's husband
bahut very, much, greatly;
b. sā numerous
bād shut, closed
bādobast *m* organisation
bādhan *m* tie, fetter, obstacle
bāīs 22
bāqī the rest of, the other, remaining
bāġ *m* garden, park
bāgh *m* tiger
bāzār *m* market
bāt *f* thing, affair; speech
bāt'cīt *f* conversation, talk
bād later, afterwards;
–ke b. after
bād'śāh *m* emperor
bānabe, bān'be 92
bāyā̃ left;
bāyẽ on the left, to the left
-bār times
bārah 12
bāriś rain, monsoon
bāre: –ke b., ke b. mẽ of, about
bālak *m* child, boy
bāvan 52
bāsaṭh 62
bāhar out, outside;
–ke b. outside, out of
bāh'rī outer, exterior
bikhar'nā *i* to be scattered
bij'lī *f* lightning; electricity
bitānā *t* to pass, to spend
binā: –ke b. without
bil'kul, bilkul entirely, thoroughly
billī *f* cat
bīc *m* middle, centre;
–ke b. in the middle of, amidst, among, between
bīt'nā *i* to pass, to elapse
bīmār sick, ill
bīmārī *f* disease, illness
bīs 20
buddhi *f* intellect
budh'vār *m* Wednesday
burā bad, wrong, evil
bulānā *t* to call
būṛhā old
bṛhaspativār *m* Thursday
bec'nā *t* to sell
beṭā *m* son
beṭī *f* daughter
bẽk *m* bank
baiṭhak *mf* living room, dwelling room; session
baiṭh'nā *i* to sit down, to be seated
bol'nā *t* to speak, to say
bolī *f* speech; dialect
bauddh buddhist
byāh *m* marriage

BH भ

bhag'vān *m* god
bhatījā *m* nephew, the brother's son
bhatījī *f* niece, the brother's daughter

bhay *m* fear
bhayā̃kar fearful
–bhar whole, all; merely, just
bhar'tī *f* recruitment, mobilization
bhar'nā *i* to be filled up, to be poured;
t to fill, to load
bhalā good, due, favourable; very well
bhavan *m* house, palace
bhaviṣy *m* the future
bhāg *m* break, defect
bhāḍār *m* store-room, stores, stock
bhāī *m* brother
bhāg *m* part, portion
bhāg'nā *i* to run, to flee
bhāgy *m* fate, destiny
bhāṛā *m* tax, duty, toll
bhāt *m* cooked rice
bhābhī *f* sister in law, the elder brother's wife
bhār *m* weight, load, burden
bhārat, bhārat'varṣ *m* India
bhārat'vāsī *m* Indian
bhār'tīy Indian; *m* Indian
bhārī heavy, weighty
bhāv *m* feeling, sentiment
bhāv'nā *f* thought, mentality, esprit
bhāvī future
bhāṣaṇ *m* lecture, dispute
bhāṣā *f* language
bhāṣāśāstr *m* linguistics
bhā̃jā *m* nephew, the sister's son
bhā̃jī *f* niece, the sister's daughter
bhikhārī *m* beggar
bhinn separate, different, particular
–bhī also, too
bhīṛ *f* crowd, throng
bhītar within, inside;
–ke bh. in, into
bhīt'rī internal, inward
bhugat'nā *t* to suffer, to endure
bhujā *m* arm
bhulānā *t* to confuse, to mislead, to deceive
bhūkh *f* hunger
bhūkh'haṛ'tāl *f* hunger-strike
bhūt gone, past
bhūt'kāl *m* the past
bhūt'pūrv former, ancient
bhūmi *f* earth, soil
bhūl *f* mistake, error
bhūl'nā *i* to be forgotten, to be lost;
t to forget, to lose
bhej'nā *t* to send
bhẽṭ *f* visit; gift
bhog *m* food; profligacy
bhojan *m* food, eating, meal
bhramaṇ *m* wandering, journey
bhraṣṭācār *m* depravity

M म

maī *f* May
makān *m* house, flat
magar but
mach'lī *f* fish
mazd'ūr, mazdūr *m* worker
maj'būr obliged, forced, compulsory
maj'būrī *f* compulsion, constraint
mat *m* opinion, doctrine
mat don't, "prohibitive"
mat'dātā *m** voter

mat'dān *m* vote, ballot
mat'bhed *m* disagreement, difference of opinion
mat'lab *m* purpose, meaning, motive
madad *f* help, aid
madhy middle, central
madhyāhn *m* twelve o'clock, midday
man *m* soul, esprit, mind
manānā *t* to persuade; to commemorate
manuṣy *m* man, human being
manorājak interesting, pleasing
manorājan *m* amusement, pleasure
manohar beautiful, lovely
mamerā: m. bhāī *m* cousin, the mother's brother's son
mar'nā *i* to die
maśīn *f* machine
mahatv, mahattv *m* greatness
mahatv'pūrṇ, mahattv'pūrṇ important, significant
mahallā see *muhallā*
mah'sūs perceivable, visible
mahāgā costly, expensive
mahān great, splendid
mahārāj *m* emperor; brahman; chef de cuisine
mahārājā *m** emperor
mahāśay *m* sir
mahilā *f* lady
mahīnā *m* month
mahoday *m* sir
māgal'vār *m* Tuesday
māzil *f* storey, floor; level, degree
māḍal *m* circle, assembly, council
mātrālay *m* ministry
mātrimāḍal *m* ministerial cabinet
mātrī *m* minister
mādir *m* temple
mātā *f* mother
mātṛbhāṣā *f* mother tongue
–mātr only, solely, just
mātrā *f* measure, quantity, dose
mān *m* dimension; respect, pride
mān'nā *t* to acknowledge, to recognize, to appreciate
mānav *m* man, human being
mānav'tā *f* humanity
mānas *m* soul, mind, intellect
mān'sik spiritual, intellectual
mānō as, as if, suppose
māny'tā *f* conception, opinion
māf see *muāf*
mām'lā *m* affair, business
māmā *m** uncle, the mother's brother
māmī *f* aunt, the mother's brother's wife
māmūlī common, usual, simple
mār'nā *t* to strike, to beat; to kill
māre: –ke m. because of
mārg *m* way, road
mārc *m* March
māl *m* goods, merchandise
mālik *m* master, chef
mālūm known, evident
mās *m* month
mā̃ *f* mother
mā̃gnā *t* to demand, to request
mā̃s *m* meat
miṭṭī *f* earth, soil, clay
mitr *m* friend
mitr'tā *f* friendship

minaṭ *m* minute
miric, mirc *f* pepper
mil'nā *i* to be joined, to be mixed, to be mingled, to blend
milānā *t* to join, to mix, to bring together, to introduce
mīṭhā sweet
mīl *m* mile
muāf excused, pardonned; **m. kījiye** excuse me, pardon
muāmilā see *mām'lā*
muqad'mā *m* lawsuit, prosecution
mukt free, released, liberated
mukh *m* mouth, face
mukhy main, principal, dominant
muṭṭhī *f* fist, handful
muft, m. mẽ cost-free; in vain
mulāqāt *f* visit, call
mulk *m* country
muśkil difficult
mus'k'rānā see *musk'rānā*
musal'mān, mus'lim Muslim
musk'rānā, muskurānā *i* to smile
muskān *f* smile
muhallā *m* ward, district
mũh *m* mouth, face
mūrti, mūrtti *f* statue; appearance
mūl *m* root
mūly *m* price, value
mũg *mf* bean
mũg'phalī *f* peanut
mṛtyu *f* death
mez *f* table, desk
merā my
mehar'bānī, meh'r'bānī *f* kindness, favour, amiability
mẽ in, into, inside
maidān *m* plain, place of land, flat ground, lowland
maĩ I
mozā *m* sock
moṭar *m* motor; *f* motor-car
mor'cā *m* fortification, front
mauqā *m* occasion, opportunity, possibility
maujūd, maujūdā present, existing, contemporary
mausā *m* uncle, the mother's sister's husband
mausī *f* aunt, the mother's sister
mauserā: m. bhāī *m* cousin, the mother's sister's son

Y य

yatn *m* endeavour, effort
yathā like, as, for instance
yadi if
yadyapi though
yaś *m* glory, fame
yah this
yahā̃ here
yahī this very, this very same
yahī̃ just here
yātr *m* machine, engine
yā or
yātāyāt *m* transport, traffic
yātrā *f* travel, journey, pilgrimage
yātrī *m* traveller, tourist, pilgrim
yād *f* memory, souvenir
yug *m* age, era, epoch
yuddh *m* battle, war
yuvak *m* young man

yuvatī *f* girl
yūrop *m* Europe
yog *m* union, junction, yoga
yogy able, suitable, competent, worthy of
yogy'tā *f* ability, competence
yoj'nā *f* arrangement, formation, measure, plan
yõ thus, like this

R र

raqam, raq'm *m* amount, sum
rakt *m* blood
rakṣak *m* protector, defender
rakṣā *f* protection, defence
rakh'nā *t* to put, to keep, to place, to have
rac'nā *f* creation, work
rac'nātmak creative
racit created, composed
ravivār *m* Sunday
ras *m* juice, essence
rah'nā *i* to stay, to remain, to reside
rahasy *m* mystery, secret
rãg *m* colour
rãgīn coloured
rāketṭ *m* rocket, missile
rāj'dhānī *f* capital city
rāj'nīti *f* politics
rāj'nītik, rāj'naitik political
rājā *m** king
rājy *m* kingdom; federal state
rājy'sabhā *f* state's assembly, Upper House
rāt, rātri *f* night
rānī *f* queen
rāṣṭr *m* state, country
rāṣṭr'pati *m* president
rāṣṭrīy national, state's
rāstā *m* way, path
rī *f* hello, o
ruk'nā *i* to cease, to stop
ruci *f* sympathy, affection, liking
rup'yā *m* rupee
rūp *m* form, shape
rūmāl *m* handkerchief
re *m* hello, o
rel *f* rail, railway
rel'gāṛī *f* train
rok'nā *t* to stop, to discontinue, to interrupt
rog *m* disease, illness
rogī ill, sick; *m* patient
roz *m* day; **r.–r.** daily, every day
roṭī *f* flat cake, Indian bread
ronā *i* to weep, to cry

L ल

lak'ṛī *f* wood
lakīr *f* line, dash
lakṣaṇ *m* sign, mark
lakṣy perceivable, visible; *m* aim, target
lag'nā *i* to cling, to stick, to adhere, to start, "operator"
lag'bhag almost, nearly, maybe
lagān *m* tax, hire
lagānā *t* to append, to attach, to affix, to stick, to apply
lajjā *f* shame, disgrace

laṭak'nā *i* to hang, to be suspended
laṛ'kā *m* boy, son
laṛ'kī *f* girl, daughter
laṛ'nā *i* to fight, to battle
laṛāī *f* battle, war
lãbā long
lākh *m* 100,000
lāgū usable, applicable
lānā *t* to bring
lābh *m* profit, advantage
lāyaq able, suitable, worthy of
lāl red
lie: –ke lie, –ke liye for
likh'nā *t* to write
lipi *f* script
lifāfā *m* envelope, cover
liye: –ke liye see *lie*
līlā *f* play, amusement
lekar with, together; **–se l.** since, from
lekin but
lekhak *m* writer
lejānā *t* to carry off, to take away
lenā *t* to take
lok *m* world, people, mankind
lok'gīt *m* folk-song
lok'tãtr *m* democracy
lok'nṛty *m* folk-dance
lok'priy popular, renowned
lok'bhāṣā *f* colloquial language
lok'mat *m* public opinion
lok'sabhā *f* people's assembly, Lower House
lok'sãgīt *m* folk music
log *mp* people, folk
–log plural 'suffix'
lobh *m* greed, concupiscence
lohā *m* iron
lauṭ'nā *i* to return, to come back

V व

va and
vakīl *m* advocate
vaqt *m* time; **is v.** now
vaktavy *m* debate, discussion, declaration
vaktā *m** orator, speaker, spokesman
vaġairah etc.
vacan *m* speech, parole, promise
vazan, vaz'n *m* weight
van *m* wood, forest
vanaspati *mf* plant, vegetation
varaṇ *m* choice, election
variṣṭh best, excellent
varg *m* group, class
vart'mān, vartt'mān contemporaneous, actual, present
varṣ *m* year
varṣā *f* rainy season, monsoon
vasāt *m* spring
vasūl collected, levied, accumulated
vastu *f* thing, article, matter
vastr *m* cloth, stuff, clothing, dress
vah he, that
vahã there
vahī that very
vahĩ just there
vā or
vātāvaraṇ *m* atmosphere; milieu

vāpas, vāpis back, backwards
vārtā, vārttā *f* conversation, talk, narration
vāstav real;
  v. mẽ really, in fact
vāst'vik real, factual, existing
vāst'vik't ā *f* reality, matter of fact
vikasit developed
vikās *m* development
vicār *m* thought, opinion
vijay *f* victory
vijñān *m* science
vidit known, evident
videś *m* foreign country
videśī foreign; *m* foreigner
vidyā *f* science
vidyālay *m* institute
vidyārthī *m* student
vidvān *m* scholar
vidhān *m* organization, administration; constitution
vidhān'sabhā *f* legislative assembly
vidhi *f* manner, rule, law
vidheyak *m* bill
vinā see *binā*
vibhāg *m* section, department
vibhinn detached, separate, different
viruddh counter, contrary, antagonistic;
  –ke v. against, contrary to
virodh *m* opposition, antagonism
virodhī adversary, opponent
vivād *m* controversy, quarrel
vivāh *m* marriage
vivāhit married
viśāl enormous, colossal
viśeṣ special, specific, particular
viśeṣ'kar above all, especially
viśv *m* universe
viśv'vidyālay *m* university
viśvās *m* belief, trust, confidence
viṣay *m* subject, theme;
  –ke v., –ke v. mẽ of, about, in the matter of
vistār *m* extent, volume
vṛkṣ *m* tree
vṛddh old
vṛddhi *f* growth, increase
vetan *m* wages, pay, salary
veśyā *f* prostitute
vaijñānik scientific
vaisā such, like that
vyakt clear, explicit, explained
vyakti *f* person, individuality
vyaktigat personal
vyatīt past, bygone
vyay *m* outlay, expenses
vyarth vain, futile, needles; in vain
vyav'sthā *f* state, situation, state of affairs
vyav'hār *m* action, behaviour, conduct
vyākaraṇ *m* grammar
vyāghr *m* tiger
vyāpār *m* business, commerce
vyāh see *byāh*

Ś श

śakar, śakkar *mf* sugar
śakti *f* power, potency
śatābdī *f* century
śatru *m* enemy
śanivār *m* Saturday
śabd *m* word
śabd'koś, śabd'koṣ *m* dictionary
śaraṇ *f* refuge, shelter, asylum
śar'ṇārthī *m* fugitive, refugee
śarat, śarad *f* autumn
śarāb *f* wine, strong drink
śarīr *m* body
śastrīkaraṇ *m* armament
śahar, śah'r *m* town, city
śām *f* evening
śāmil included, comprehended, involved
śāyad perhaps, maybe
śārīrik bodily
śāsan *m* reign, government
śā̃t calm, peaceful
śā̃ti *f* calmness, peace
śikāyat *f* complaint
śikār *mf* hunting, chase; prey, bag
śikṣak *m* teacher, preceptor
śikṣā *f* instruction, education, tuition
śikṣit educated, learned
śibir, śivir *m* camp
śilp *m* craft
śiśir *m* cold season, early spring, late winter
śīghr quick, fast, rapid; quickly
śukr'vār *m* Friday
śuddh clean, pure
śurū *m* beginning, commencement, start
śūny *m* zero
śeṣ *m* remainder, rest
śor *m* noise
śraddhā *f* belief, faith, trust, respect
śram *m* work, labour
śrī *f* splendour; "honorific", sir, Mr.
śrīm't ī *f* lady, Mrs.
śrīmān, ś.–jī sir
śreṇī *f* group, class, set

Ṣ ष

ṣaḍyātr *m* conspiracy, plot

S स

–sak'nā *i* to be able, can, may, "operator"
sac true, truthful
sac'muc indeed, really
saṛak *f* street, lane
saṛ'saṭh 67
sat'hattar 77
satāīs 27
satānabe 97
satāvan 57
satāsī 87
sattar 70
satrah 17
saty *m* truth, verity
satyāgrah *m* passive resistance
sadasy *m* member
sadā, sadaiv always, at all times
sadbhāv *m* goodness of heart, noblemindedness
san *m* era, Christian era, year
saptāh *m* week
saphal successful
saphal't ā *f* success
sab, sabhī all, every, everything, whole

saberā *m* morning;
sabere in the morning
sabzī *f* vegetables
sabhā *f* assembly, association
sabhī all, everything, everybody
samajh'nā *t* to understand, to comprehend
sam'jhānā *t* to explain
sam'jhautā *m* contract, agreement
sam'tā *f* equality
samay *m* time
samarth strong, able
samarthan *m* support
samast all, whole, entire
samasyā *f* problem
samācār *m* news
samācār'patr *m* newspaper
samāj *m* society
samān like, identical, equal, the same
samāpt finished, complete
samāpti *f* end, finish
samāroh *m* celebration, festival
samiti *f* committee
samīp near, close; near-by;
–ke s. at, near
samudr *m* sea
sar'kār *f* government
sar'kārī governmental
–sarīkhā similar, like
sardī *f* coldness, cold, winter
savā 1 1/4, a quarter more
savāl *m* question
saverā see *saberā*
sastā cheap
sah'kārī cooperative;
m collaborator, assistant
sah'mat agreeing, unanimous
sah'yog *m* collaboration, cooperation
sahasr *m* 1,000
sahānubhūti *f* compassion, sympathy
sahāy'tā *f*, **sahārā** *m* help, aid
–sahit with
sahī right, correct, just
sākaṭ *m* disaster, crisis
sāket *m* gesture, hint, allusion
sākṣipt concise, abridged
sākṣep *m* summary, digest;
s. mẽ in short, shortly
sākhyā *f* number, figure
sāgaṭhan *m* organisation, union
sāgīt *m* music
sāgh *m* union
sāgharṣ *m* conflict, battle
sātuṣṭ satisfied, content, pleased
sātoṣ *m* contentment, appeasement
sādeś *m* message
sādeh *m* doubt
sādhyā *f* twilight
sāpark *m* contact, touch
sābādh *m* relation, connection
sābādhī related, connected
sābhav possible
sābhavtaḥ perhaps, possibly
sābhāl'nā *t* to support, to take care
sābhāv'nā *f* possibility, presumption
sāmān *m* respect
sāmelan *m* meeting, conference, association
sāyukt united, unified
sāyog *m* conjunction, connexion; chance;
s. se by chance, incidentally

sāvat *m* era, Vikrama era, year
sāvād *m* communication, information, news, conversation
sāvād'dātā *m* correspondent
sāvidhān *m* constitution
sāsad *m* parliament
sāsār *m* world
sāskār *m* reform, betterment; rite, ceremony
sāskṛt *f* Sanskrit
sāskṛti *f* culture
sāsthā *f* institution, institute
–sā like, resembling, such as
sāgar *m* ocean
sāṭh 60
sāṛī *f* sari
sāṛhe plus 1/2, with a half
sāt 7
sāth together, jointly;
–ke s. with
sādhan *m* perfection, improvement; devotion, rite
sādhāraṇ simple, ordinary
sām'grī *f* material, equipment, requisite
sām'nā *m* opposite side, front part; encounter;
sām'ne ahead, in front;
–ke s. in front of
sāmarthy *m* power, force
sāmājik social
sāmān *m* material, stuff; luggage
sāmāny simple, common
sāmrājy *m* empire
sāmrājy'vād *m* imperialism
sārā all, whole, entire
sārv'janik public, general
sāl *m* year
sālā *m* brother-in-law, the wife's brother; wretch
sālī *f* sister-in-law, the wife's brother's wife
sāhib, sāhab *m* sir, gentleman
sāhity *m* literature
sāhityik literary
sā̃p *m* snake
sā̃skṛtik cultural
sikkā *m* coin
sitābar *m* September
siddhā̃t *m* principle, theory
sipāhī *m* soldier
sifāriś *f* demand; recommendation
sir *m* head
sirf only
sil'silā *m* chain; series, succession
sīcāī *f* irrigation
sīmā *f* frontier, boundary
sukh *m* happiness, ease
sujhāv *m* opinion, proposition, suggestion
sudhār *m* betterment, reform
sudhār'nā *t* to better, to reform
sun'nā *t* to hear, to listen
sunāī *f* hearing;
s. denā *i* to be heard, to sound, to resound
sunānā *t* to make to hear, to express, to sing, to play, to relate
subah *f* morning;
s., s. ko in the morning
surakṣā *f* defence, security
suvidhā *f* advantage
sũdar beautiful
sũdar'tā *f* beauty

sũd'rī *f* belle
sũc'nā *f* information
sũcit announced
sũcī *f* list, index, catalogue
sũraj, sũry *m* sun
sṛṣṭi *f* creation, origin
–se from; with
seṭh *m* merchant, dealer, usurer
senā *f* army, troops
ser *m* pound
sevak *m* servant
sevā *f* service
saik'ṛā *m* a hundred
sainik military; *m* soldier
saĩtālīs 47
saĩtīs 37
so he, that; hence
soc'nā *i* to think
sonā *m* gold
sonā *i* to sleep
som'vār *m* Monday
solah 16
sau see *ek sau*
saubhāgy *m* happiness, luck
saũdary *m* beauty
saũp'nā *t* to entrust, to consign
skūl *m* school
sṭeśan, sṭeś'n *m* station
star *m* level, standard
strī *f* woman
sthal *m* earth, dry land, place
sthān *m* place, locality
sthānīy local
sthāp'nā *f* establishment, foundation, appointment
sthāpit established, founded
sthit placed, situated
sthiti *f* situation
snān *m* bath
sneh *m* tenderness, love
spaṣṭ clear, evident
smaraṇ *m*, **smṛti** *f* memory, remembrance
svatãtr free
svatãtr'tā *f* freedom
svabhāv *m* nature, character
svayã self; of one's own accord
svar *m* voice
svasth healthy
svāgat *m* welcome, reception;
s. hūjiye, s. hoiye welcome
svādhīn independent
svādhīn'tā *f* independence
svābhāvik natural
svārth *m* selfish interest, egoism
svāsthy *m* health
svīkār *m* agreement, acceptance
svīkṛt accepted, approved

H ह

hazār *m* 1,000
haṭ'nā *i* to step back, to retire
haṭānā *t* to drive away, to push back
haṛ'tāl *f* strike
haḍḍī *f* bone
hathiyār *m* weapon
haftā *m* week
ham we
hamārā our
hameśā always
har each, every;
h. ek, harek everyone
harā green
harānā *t* to defeat
harijan *m* untouchable
harek everyone, everybody
harṣ *m* pleasure, delight
hal *m* plough; solution
havā *f* air, wind
havāī airy;
h. jahāz *m* aeroplane
hast'kṣep *m* interference
hastākṣar *m* signature
hãs'nā *i* to laugh
hāth *m* hand
hāthī *m* elephant
hāni *f* damage, detriment
hār'nā *i* to lose, to be defeated, to forfeit
hāl *m* state, condition; recent time
hālat *f* condition, circumstances
hāsy laughable, ridiculous; *m* humour, laughter
hã̃ yes
hit *m* well-being, benefit
himmat *f* courage, boldness
hil'nā *i* to move, to shake, to be agitated
hilānā *t* to move, to shake, to agitate
hisāb *m* account, bill, invoice
hissā *m* share, part, portion
hĩdī Indian; *m* Indian
hĩdī *f* Hindi language
hĩdustān *m* India
hĩdustānī Indian; *m* Indian
hĩdū Hindu; *m* Hindu, Hinduist
hĩsā *f* violence, injury
–hī the very, just, no other than, only
hṛday *m* heart
he hello, o, hi
hemãt *m* winter
hoṭal *m* hotel, restaurant
hoṭh *m* lip
honā *i* to be, to become
hõṭh see *hoṭh*
hrasv short

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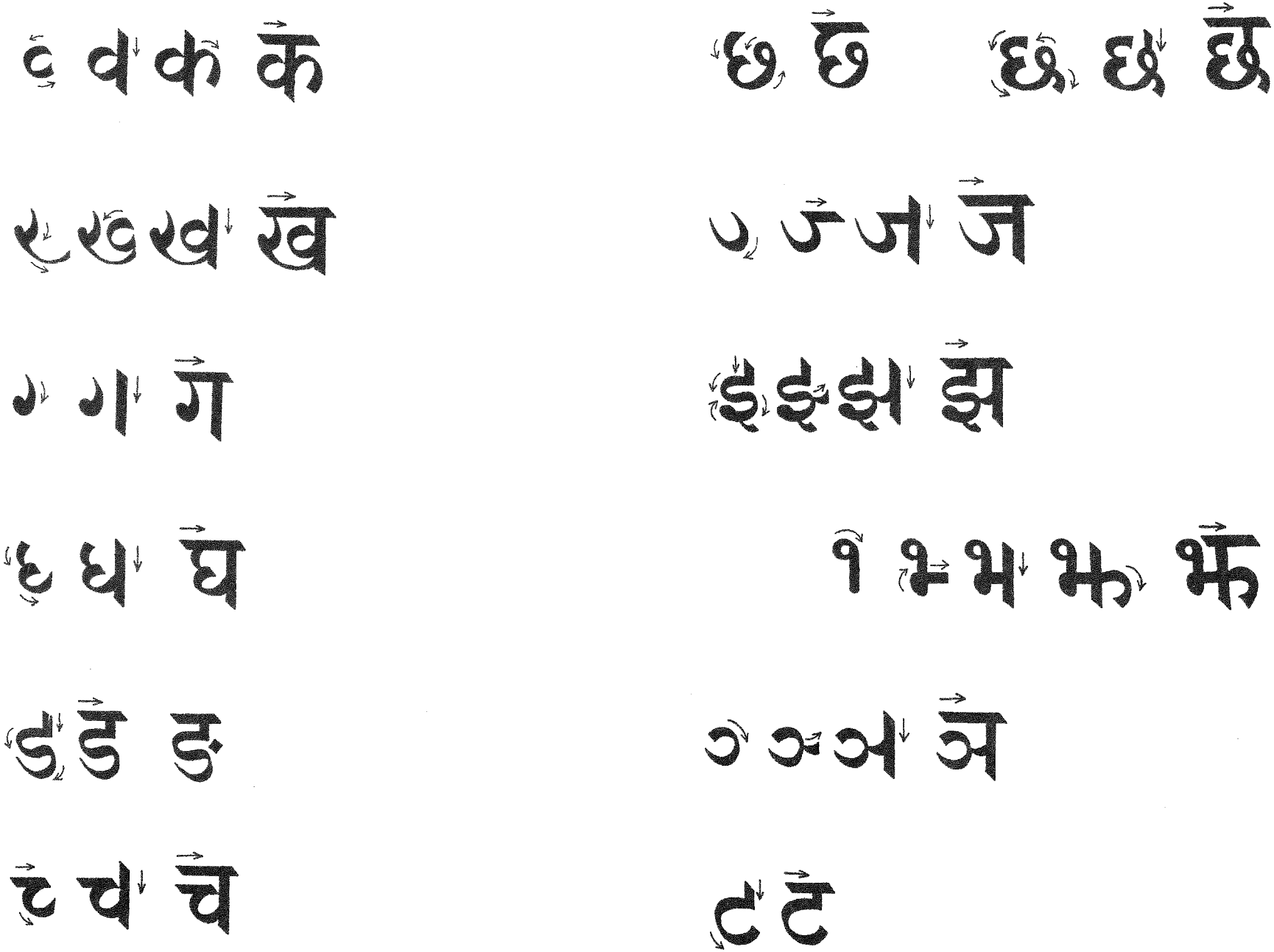

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भ भा भि भी भु भू भे भै भो भौ

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य या यि यी यु यू ये यै यो यौ

र रा रि री रु रू रे रै रो रौ

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व वा वि वी वु वू वे वै वो वौ

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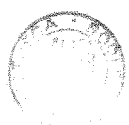

STUDIA ORIENTALIA PRAGENSIA
XXI

Hindī Aṣṭādhyāyī

or

Hindi Vade-mecum

Compiled by PhDr. Vladimír Miltner, CSc.

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